

Summary

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29/01/10 | **Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators** provides a summary of Tasmanian statistical information and is released on a quarterly basis. Updated topics in this release are: **Labour, Economic Activity, and Industry**. The **Family and Community, Household Economic Resources** and **Housing and Construction** topics will be updated for the next release in April 2010.



Labour

29/01/10 | Includes: **Labour Force Status, Employment, Unemployment, Underemployment, Hours Worked, Average Weekly Earnings, Wage Price Index, Wage and Salary Earner Incomes**



Economic Activity

29/01/10 | Includes: **Gross State Product, Capital Expenditure, Consumer Price Index, House Price Index, Industry Value Added, Housing Finance, International Trade, Motor Vehicle Sales**



Industry

29/01/10 | Includes: **Industry Value Added, Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, Retail Trade, Tourist Accommodation, Building Approvals and Activity, Land Use, Business Counts**



Population

29/07/09 | Includes: **Population change, Components of change, Natural Increase, Births, Deaths, Life expectancy, Net Migration, Age structure, Population distribution, Country of birth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population**



Family and Community

30/04/09 | Includes: **Family composition, Marriages and Divorces, Labour force status of parents, Child care, Contact arrangements, Children's Participation in sport, cultural and leisure activities, Social Involvement, Voluntary Work, Household type of Internet connection**



Household Economic Resources

30/04/09 | Includes: **Household income, Source of income, Home Ownership, Rent and Housing loan repayments, Household Expenditure, Household assets and liabilities, Superannuation contributions**



Education

29/07/09 | Includes: **Schools, School students, School teachers, Higher education students, VET students, Apprentices & trainees, Age participation rates, Apparent retention rates, Students achieving literacy and numeracy benchmarks, Educational attainment**



Housing and Construction

30/04/09 | Includes: **Dwelling structure, Household size by number of bedrooms, Building approvals, Property sales, Employment in the construction industry**



Transport

29/07/09 | Includes: **Roads, Motor vehicles, Motor vehicle usage, Drivers' licenses, Persons killed or injured in road crashes, Method of travel to work, Bus passenger movements, Air passenger movements, Bass Strait ferry movements, Freight activity**



Crime and Justice

29/10/09 | Includes: **Courts, Offence categories, Prison sentences, Prisoners, Legal aid, Complaints to the Ombudsman**



Health

29/10/09 Includes: **Causes of death, Long term conditions, Smoking, Alcohol risk, Body mass index, Exercise levels, Disability status, Employment in health occupations, Immunisation, Prescribed medications, Mental health**



Environment

29/10/09 Includes: **Climate change, Water, Agricultural impact of climate change, Natural resource management, Participation in environmental programs, Energy consumption, Greenhouse gas emissions**

In This Issue



IN THIS ISSUE

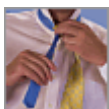
Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (ABS cat. no. 1307.6) provides a summary of Tasmanian statistical information and is released on a quarterly basis. Topics this issue: **Labour, Economic Activity and Industry**. The **Family and Community, Household Economic Resources**, and **Housing and Construction** topics will be updated for the next release in **April 2010**.

Explanatory Notes are not included in the form found in other ABS publications. Please see the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications (links to source documents are provided in the summary tables).

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the ABS on 1300 135 070 or email client.services@abs.gov.au.

If you have any comments or feedback about this product please email tasmania.statistics@abs.gov.au.

Labour

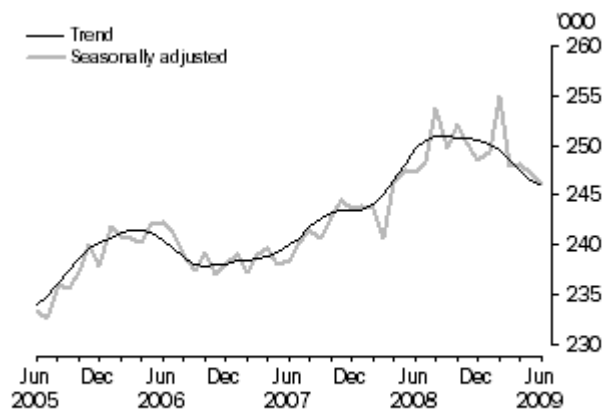


LABOUR

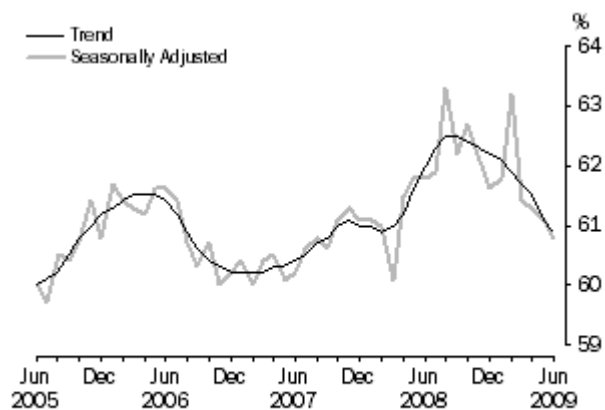
The annual average size of the labour force in Tasmania in 2008-09 was 249,600, increasing by 2.4% from 2007-08. The annual average participation rate rose from 61.0% in 2007-08 to 61.9% in 2008-09. The average number of people employed continued to grow, increasing 2.7% from 2007-08 to 2008-09. The average number of people in full-time work also continued to increase, reaching 162,800 in 2008-09.

LABOUR FORCE, Tasmania

PARTICIPATION RATE, Tasmania



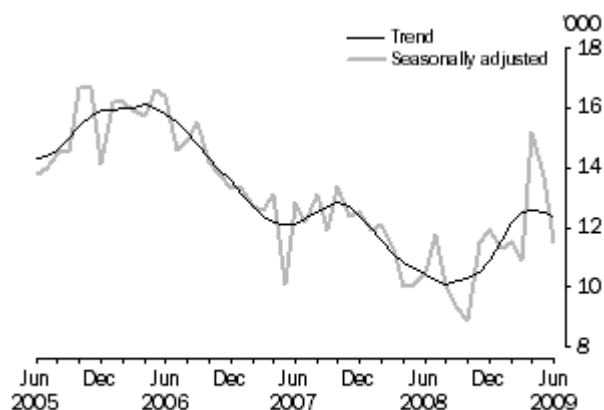
Source: Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0.)



Source: Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0.)

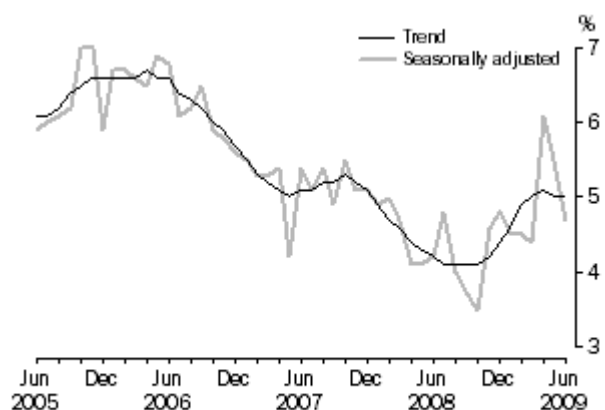
Tasmania's trend unemployment rate rose to 5.0% in June 2009 after reaching an historical low of 4.1% between July and October of 2008.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Tasmania



Source: Labour Force Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0.)

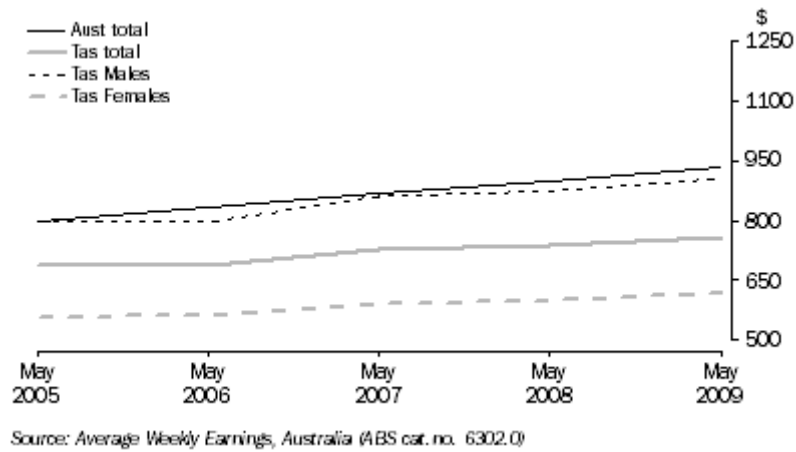
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Tasmania



Source: Labour Force Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0.)

In May 2009, the average weekly ordinary time earnings (ie no overtime earnings) figure for full-time adults in Tasmania was \$1,014.30, an increase of 6.1% on the May 2008 figure. In May 2009, the average weekly ordinary time earnings figure for full-time employed Tasmanian males was \$1,053.80 and for females was \$937.30.

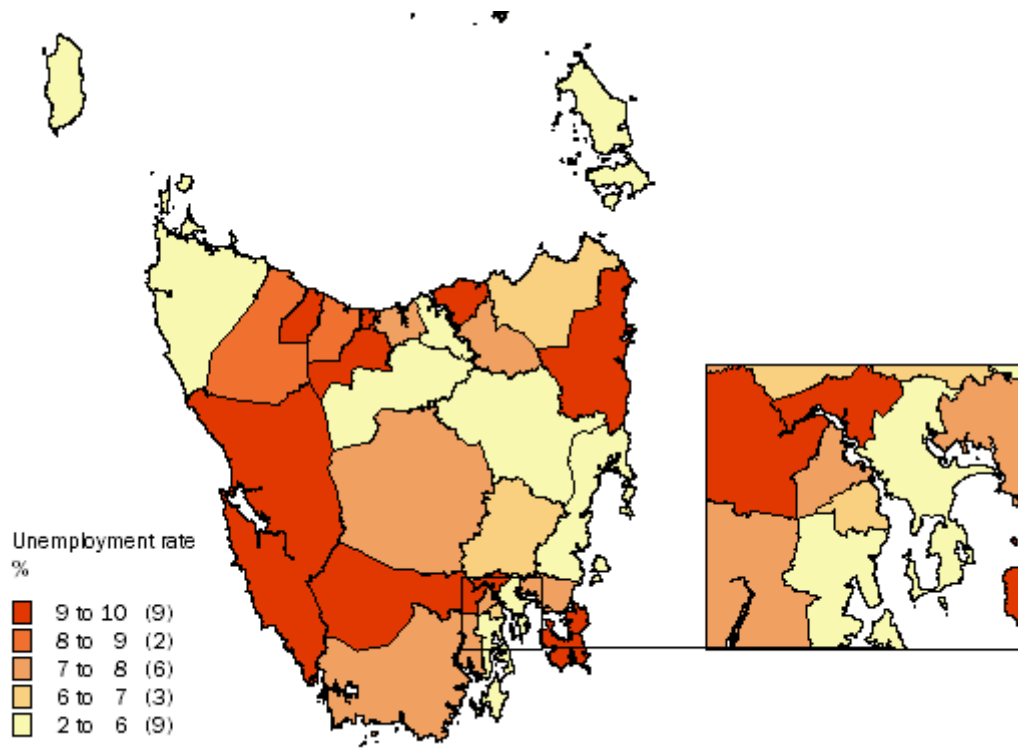
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS, Full-time adults: trend



In 2006, the highest rate of unemployment (10.3%) was in the George Town Local Government Area (LGA), followed by Kentish (9.6%) and Break O'Day (9.2%). The lowest rates of unemployment were in King Island (2.2%), Flinders (3.8%) and Circular Head (4.2%) respectively.

Around the Hobart area, the highest rate of unemployment was found in the Derwent Valley (9.0%) and the lowest was in Kingborough (4.5%).

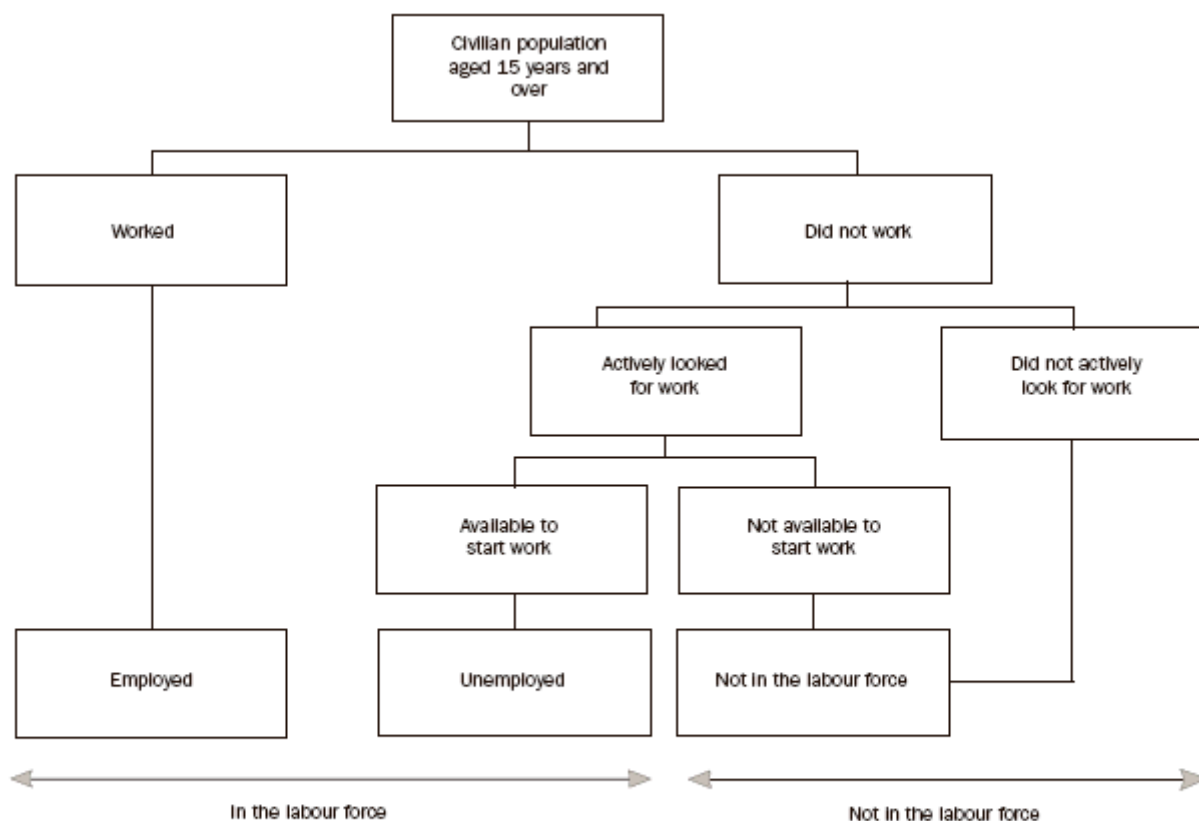
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, by Local government area, August 2006



The concepts and definitions underlying Australian labour statistics are based on the conventions, recommendations and guidelines developed and maintained by the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Statistical Office. Australian labour statistics comply in almost every respect with these international standards. Labour force figures are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except

members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR FORCE FRAMEWORK(a)



(a) This diagram provides a simple overview. The detailed rules for determining whether a person is classified as employed, unemployed or not in the labour force are outlined in 'Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods' (6102.0.55.001).

Source: *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (6102.0.55.001).

SOURCES

Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS cat. no. 6105.0)

Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6302.0)

Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6361.0)

Forms of Employment, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6359.0)

Job Vacancies, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6354.0)

Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0)

Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)

Labour Mobility, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6209.0)

Labour Price Index, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6345.0)

Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (ABS cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6220.0)

Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5673.0)

Tasmanian Key Indicators (ABS cat.no. 1304.6)

Underemployed Workers, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6265.0)

Further information can also be found on the Labour Statistics Theme Page of the ABS website.

Economic Activity



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (GSP)

In 2008-09, Tasmania's Gross State Product (GSP) reached \$22.6 billion, an increase of \$0.3 billion or 1.4% from the 2007-08 figure of \$22.3 billion. Household final consumption expenditure was the largest component of GSP, contributing \$13.4 billion (59.2%). At the same time, government final consumption expenditure accounted for \$5.0 billion (22.1%).

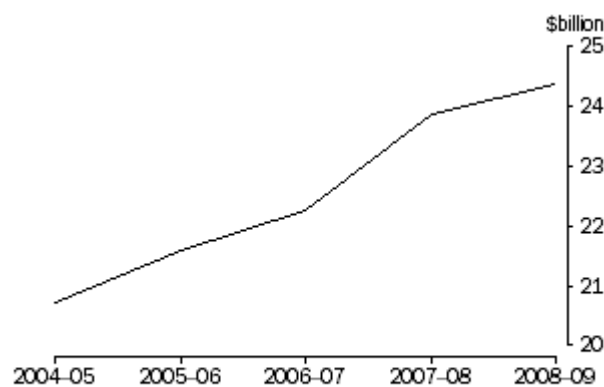
Tasmanian State final demand in 2008-09 increased by 2.1% on the 2007-08 estimate of \$23.9 billion.

**GROSS STATE PRODUCT (percentage change), Tasmania
(chain volume measures)**

**STATE FINAL DEMAND, Tasmania
(chain volume measures)**



Source: Australian National Accounts:
State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0)



Source: Australian National Accounts:
State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0)

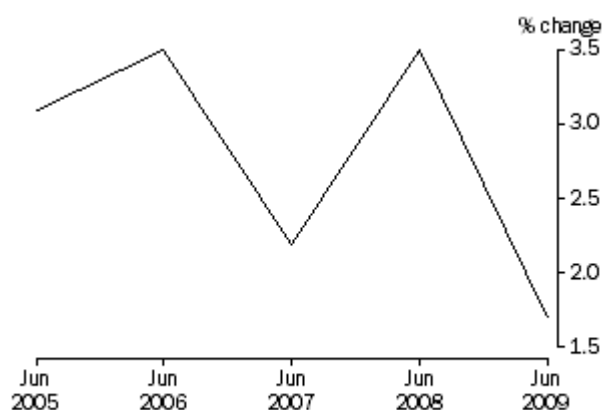
Over the year ending 30 June 2009, manufacturers contributed \$2.6 billion or 12.7% of the \$20.6 billion in gross value at basic prices added by producers in the Tasmanian economy.

Of the \$3.0 billion in private business investment expenditure in Tasmania in 2008-09, \$1.3 billion was accounted for by private new capital expenditure on buildings, structures, equipment and plant and machinery in Mining, Manufacturing and other selected industries. The \$1.3 billion expenditure in 2008-09 represents a 12.4% increase on private new capital expenditure in 2007-08.

CONSUMER AND LABOUR PRICES

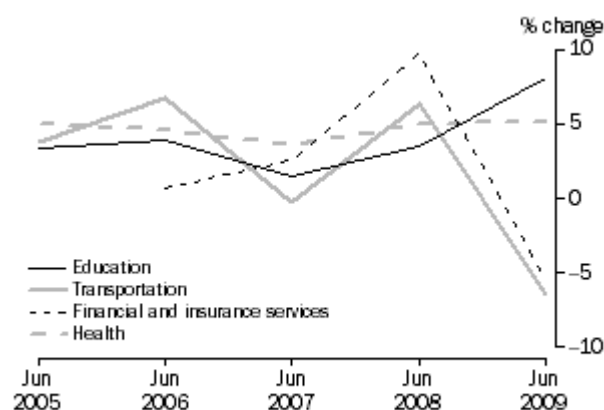
In the June 2009 quarter, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) (all groups) in Hobart increased by 1.7% on the corresponding quarter in 2008. Rises in costs in education (8.1%), health (5.1%) and food (5.0%), and the decreases in transportation (-6.4%) and financial and insurance services (-5.3%) were the main contributors to this change.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (all groups), Hobart



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6401.0)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (selected groups), Hobart



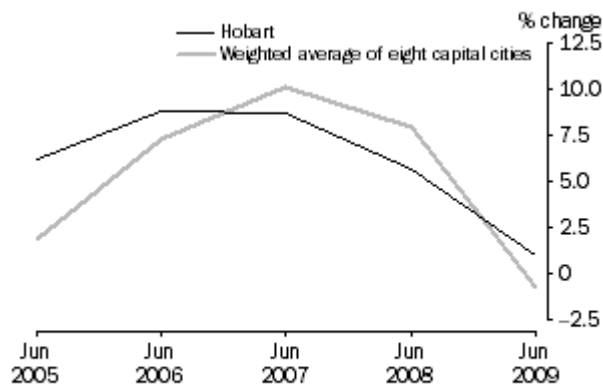
Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6401.0)

Total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) paid by Tasmanian employers rose by 4.3% between 2007-08 and 2008-09. This compares with a national increase of 4.0% during the same period.

HOUSE PRICE INDEX

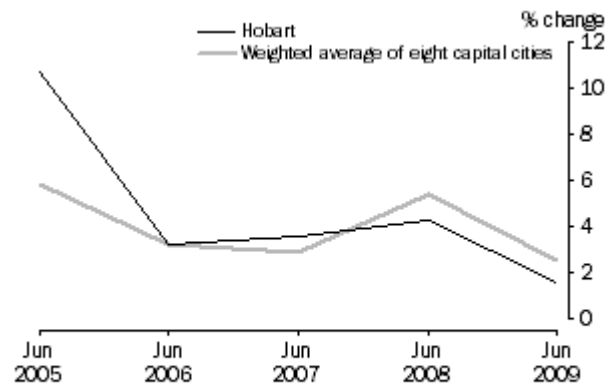
Preliminary data showed the price index for established houses in Hobart in June 2009 increased slightly (up 1.0% on June 2008 price level) compared to a slight decrease nationally (down 0.7% on June 2008). At the same time, the price index for project homes in Hobart showed a year to year increase of 1.6% compared to 2.6% nationally.

HOUSE PRICE INDEX (established houses)



Source: House Price Indexes:
Eight Capital Cities (ABS cat. no. 6416.0)

HOUSE PRICE INDEX (project homes)

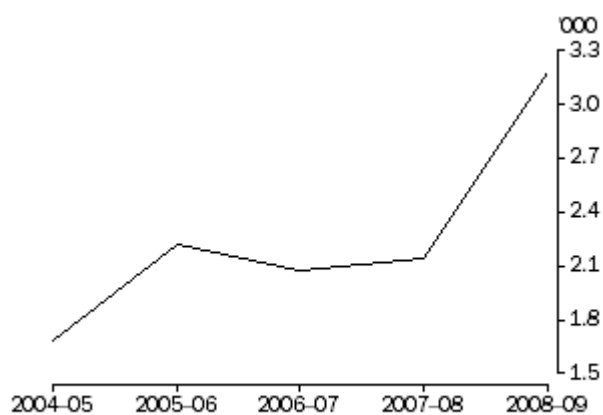


Source: House Price Indexes:
Eight Capital Cities (ABS cat. no. 6416.0)

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The number of first home buyers' houses (owner occupied) financed in Tasmania in 2008-09 increased significantly, by 49% from 2,141 in 2007-08 to 3,181 in 2008-09. At the same time, non-first home buyers' dwellings (owner occupied) financed decreased by 17% from 13,145 in 2007-08 to 10,946 in 2008-09.

**FIRST HOME BUYERS, Tasmania,
Number of dwellings financed**



Source: Housing Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5609.0)

**NON-FIRST HOME BUYERS, Tasmania,
Number of dwellings financed**



Source: Housing Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5609.0)

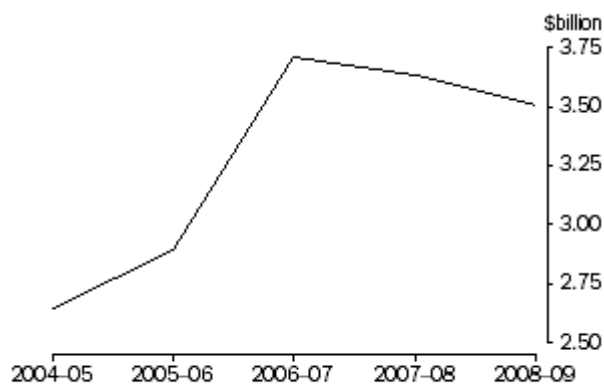
INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

In 2008-09, the value of Tasmanian goods exported overseas was \$3,506.7 million, a decrease of 3.5% on the 2007-08 value of \$3,635 million. At the same time, the value of goods imported into Tasmania was \$956.0 million, an increase of 38% from 2007-08.

In 2008-09, Japan remained Tasmania's main export destination purchasing \$532.6 million worth of Tasmanian goods. China was the second most favourable export destination with \$470.2 million (a 61% increase from the previous financial year). Tasmania's major source of imports in 2008-09 was Japan (\$163.7 million).

Zinc was the major export commodity in 2008-09, contributing \$562.0 million or 16% of total Tasmanian exports. Cocoa was the highest value commodity imported contributing \$81.9 million or 8.6% of total imports.

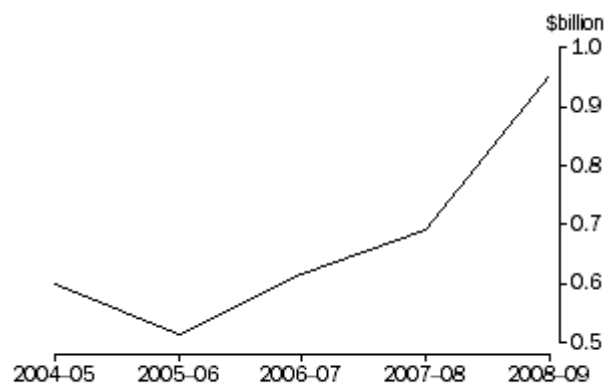
VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS(a), Tasmania



(a) Value: free on board (f.o.b.)

Source: ABS data available on request, International trade

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTS(a), Tasmania



(a) Value: customs value

Source: ABS data available on request, International trade

SOURCES

Australian Industry (ABS cat. no. 8155.0)

Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0)

Consumer Price Index, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6401.0)

House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities (ABS cat. no. 6416.0)

Housing Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5609.0)

Labour Price Index, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6345.0)

Lending Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5671.0)

Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5625.0)

Industry



INDUSTRY

INCOME GENERATED BY TASMANIAN INDUSTRY

Tasmanian industry generated \$20.1 billion in incomes for employees and owners of capital during the year 2008-09. Tasmanian manufacturers contributed approximately 13% of these incomes. Tasmanian industry (apart from the Financial and Insurance Services industry) paid \$6.2 billion in wages and salaries to 193,000 people during the year 2007-08.

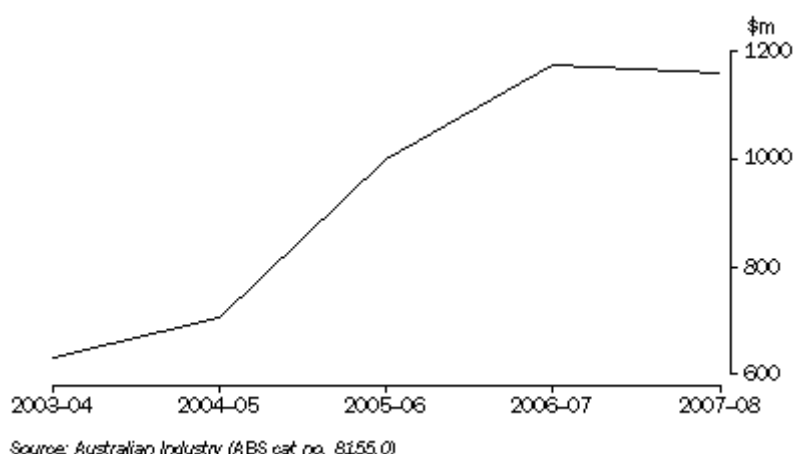
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

In 2007-08 the gross value of agricultural commodities produced in Tasmania was \$1,146 million. This was an increase on the 2006-07 figure (\$963 million) of 19%. The value of crops increased by 24%, from \$404 million to \$503 million, while the value of livestock products (which mainly consists of wool, milk and eggs) increased by 28%, from \$323 million to \$413 million.

MINING

In 2007-08, total mineral commodities produced in Tasmania were worth \$1,163 million. This was a decrease of one percent from the previous twelve months production of \$1,173 million. The value of metallic mineral production decreased from \$1,081 million to \$1,050 million, a decrease of 2.9%. In the same period, production of industrial minerals increased from \$41 million to \$54 million, and construction materials from \$51 million to \$59 million.

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION, Tasmania

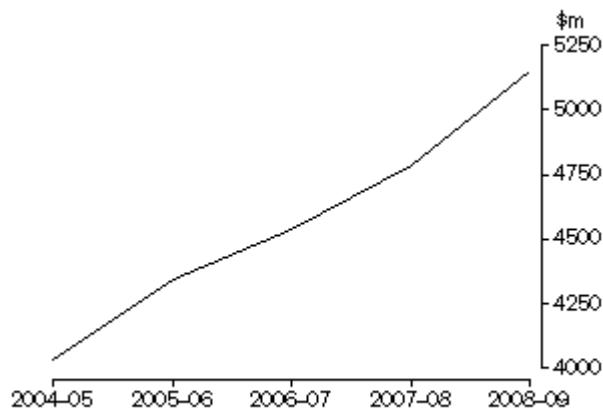


RETAIL TURNOVER

In 2008-09, the value of retail turnover in Tasmania was \$5,153 million. This represented an increase of 7.6% from the previous year, and an increase of 28% over a five year period. In 2008-09 food retailing contributed \$2,047 million of the total value of retail turnover (40%),

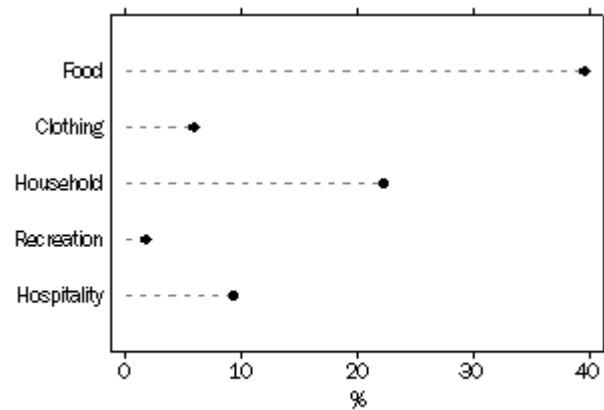
followed by household retailing \$1,150 (22%) and cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services \$484 million (9.4%). Over the last five years retail turnover for cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services has increased by 45%, followed by household good retailing (32%), and food retailing (32%).

**RETAIL TURNOVER, Tasmania
(original series)**



Source: Retail Trade, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8501.0)

**RETAIL TURNOVER, Tasmania, 2008-09
(percentage contribution)**



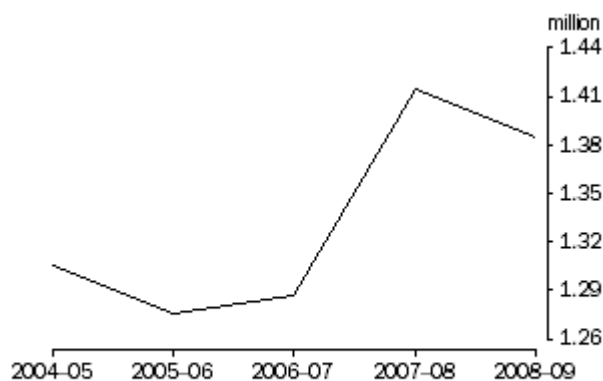
Source: Retail Trade, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8501.0)

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

There were 1.4 million guest arrivals in Tasmania during 2008-09. This was a slight decrease of 2.1% from the previous year and an increase of 6.1% since 2004-05.

Takings from tourist accommodation establishments increased over a five year period to 2008-09 by 28%, from \$150 million to \$192 million, with the average takings per room per night rising from \$114 in 2004-05 to \$132 in 2008-09.

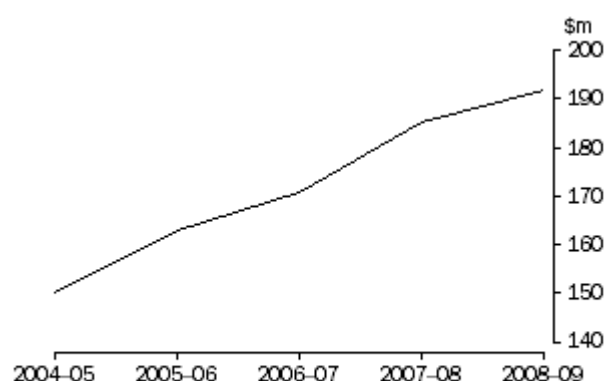
GUEST ARRIVALS(a), Tasmania



(a) Hotels, Motels and Serviced Apartments with 15 or more rooms.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8635.0)

**TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION(a),
Tasmania**



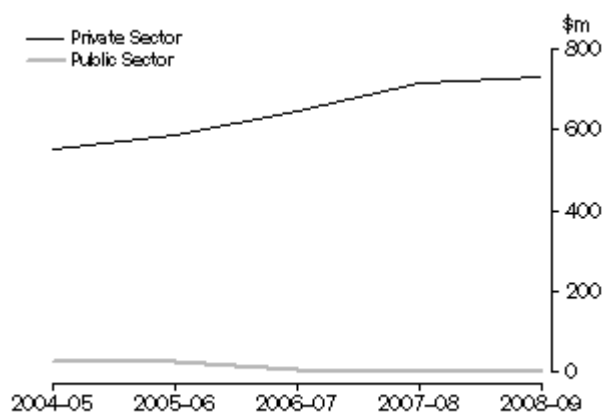
(a) Hotels, Motels and Serviced Apartments with 15 or more rooms.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8635.0)

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

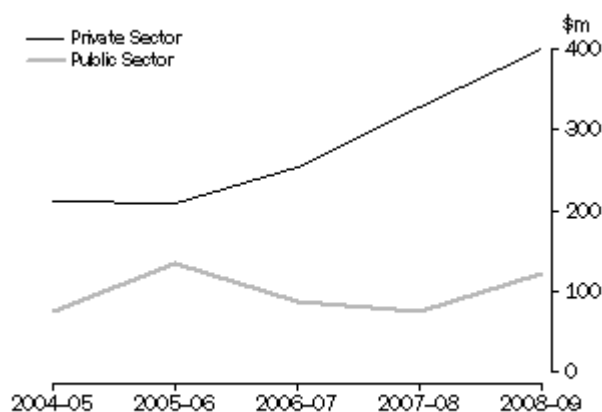
In 2008-09, the total number of new houses approved for construction in Tasmania increased slightly (1.3%) to 2,564. From 2007-08 to 2008-09, there was a significant increase (53%) in new other residential building approved such as units and flats and also in residential alterations and additions (62%). The private sector accounted for nearly 90% of the value of all building work done in 2008-09. Nearly half of this was from the building of new houses. Less than six percent of the total value of public sector building was invested in new homes.

VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE, Tasmania



Source: Building Activity, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8752.0)

VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE, Tasmania

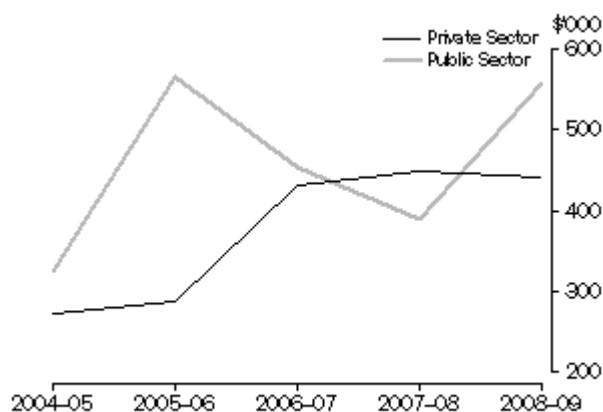


Source: Building Activity, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8752.0)

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

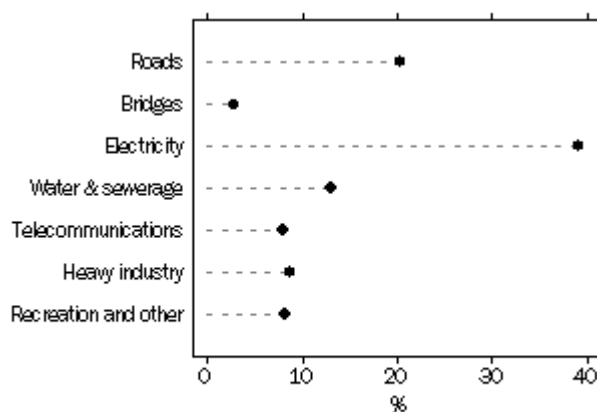
The total value of engineering construction work done in Tasmania in 2008-09 was 1 billion dollars, an increase of 19% from 2007-08. Almost 45% of this engineering construction work was carried out by the private sector (\$441 million). Electricity generation, transmission and pipelines represented nearly 40% of the total value of engineering construction work (32% of the private sector and 44% of the public sector), followed by roads, highways and subdivisions (20%) and water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage (13%).

VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, Tasmania



Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8762.0)

VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, Tasmania, 2008-09 (percentage contribution)



Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8762.0)

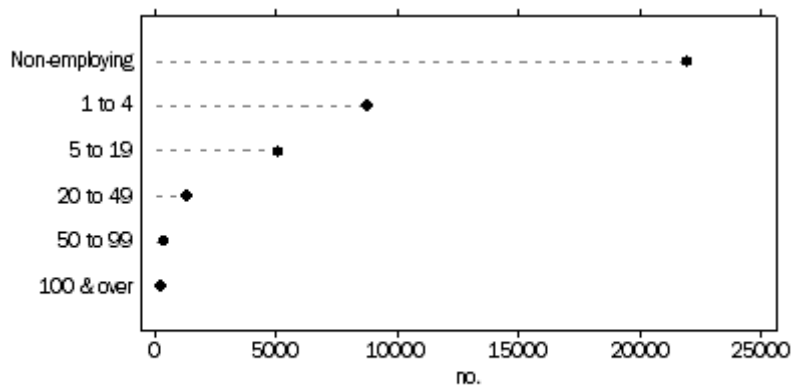
RATEABLE LAND USE

As at November 2009, the total rateable land area in Tasmania was 4.2 million hectares. Primary production accounted for 88% of this land (3.7 million ha), 5.3% was residential (0.2 million ha) and 3.3% was for community use (0.1 million ha). (Source: VISTAS database, DPIPW).

BUSINESS COUNTS

In 2006-07 there were 37,131 businesses operating in Tasmania at the start of the financial year, and 37,787 at the end of the financial year. The entry rate for business was 15% and the exit rate was 13%.

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES, by number of employees, Tasmania, June 2007



Source: Counts of Australian Businesses, including entries and exits, June 2003 - June 2006 (ABS cat. no. 8165.0)

SOURCES

Agriculture (ABS data available on request)

Australian Industry (ABS cat. no. 8155.0)

Retail Trade, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8501.0)

Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8635.0)

Building Activity, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8752.0)

Building Approvals, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8731.0)

Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8762.0)

Counts of Australian Businesses, including entries and exits June 2003 - June 2006 (ABS cat. no. 8165.0)

Population



POPULATION

POPULATION(a)

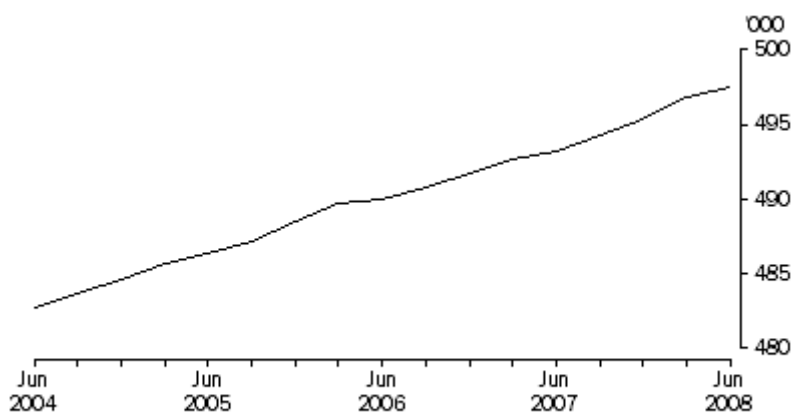
At 30 June 2008, the total estimated resident population of Tasmania was 497,500 (preliminary). Males made up 49.3% of the population, and females 50.7%. Most of the population (79.4%) lived in the major population regions of Hobart, Launceston and Burnie-Devonport. Nearly one-fifth (19.5%) of the population were under 15 years of age and 65.5% were of working age (15-64 years). Tasmania had 15.0% of its population aged 65 years and over compared with Australia at 13.2%.

POPULATION CHANGE(a)

In the year to June 2008, the population of Tasmania increased by 4,300 people to 497,500, an increase of 0.9%. While below the national population change of 1.7%, this growth must be considered in the context of Tasmania's historical pattern of population change and the nature of Tasmania's components of population change. The components of population change are natural increase, interstate migration and overseas migration. In Tasmania, natural increase is the main source of population growth, while net interstate migration is usually the main source of population loss.

After experiencing population decline between 1996 and 2000 due to large interstate migration losses, Tasmania did not again reach its 1996 population until June 2003 when the population again exceeded 474,400.

TOTAL POPULATION, Tasmania

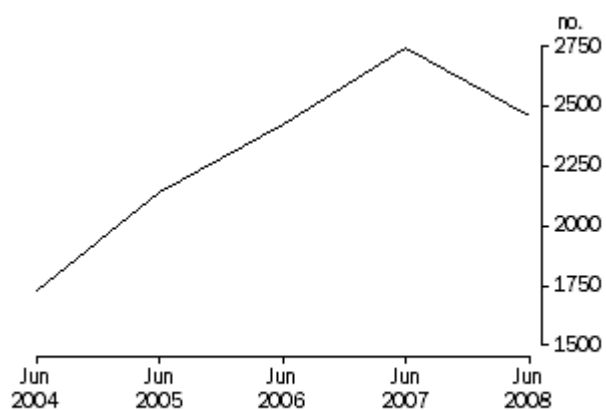


Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2008 (ABS cat. no. 3101.0)

NATURAL INCREASE(a)

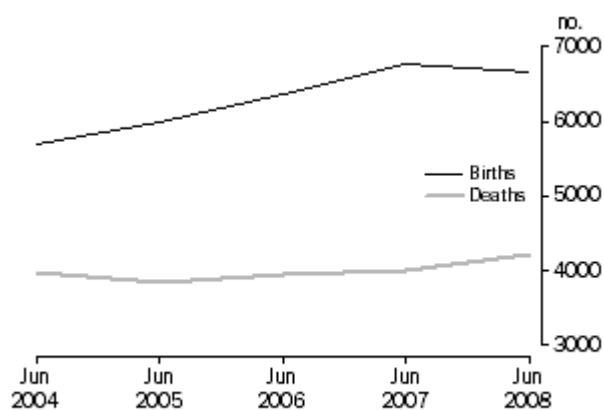
Natural increase (the number of births minus number of deaths) contributed 2,500 people to Tasmania's population growth of 4,300 in the year to June 2008, and was the main component of population change. The number of births per annum increased markedly from 2003-04 to 2007-08, from 5,700 to 6,700, as did the total fertility rates (the number of babies a woman could expect to bear in her reproductive lifetime) from 1.9 to 2.2 over this period. The number of deaths over the period 2003-04 to 2006-07 was relatively steady at approximately 4,000 per annum, increasing to approximately 4,200 in 2007-08. At December 2007, Tasmania's standardised death rate was 6.9 deaths per 1,000 standard population.

NATURAL INCREASE, Tasmania



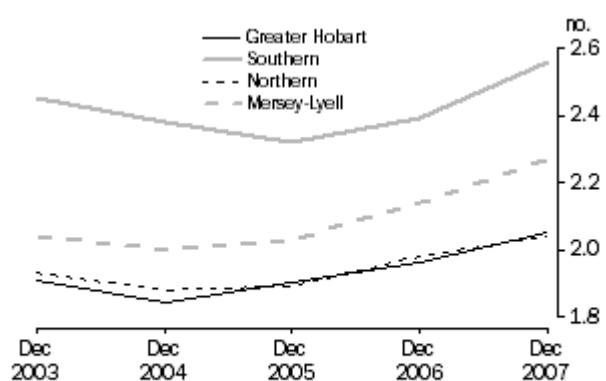
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2008 (ABS cat. no. 3101.0)

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, Tasmania



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2008 (ABS cat. no. 3101.0)

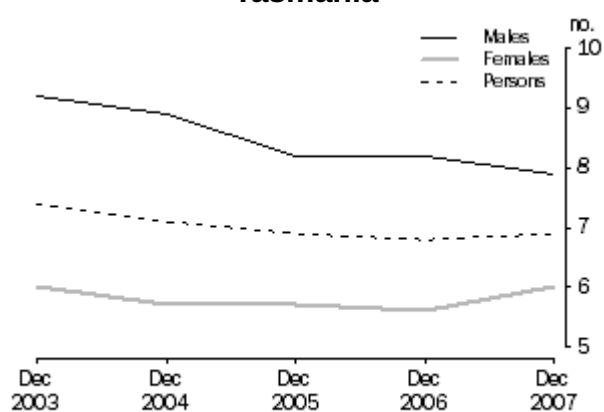
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE(b), Statistical Divisions



(b) Average total fertility rate for three years leading to reference year.

Source: Births, Australia, 2007 (ABS cat. no. 3301.0)

STANDARDISED DEATH RATE, Tasmania



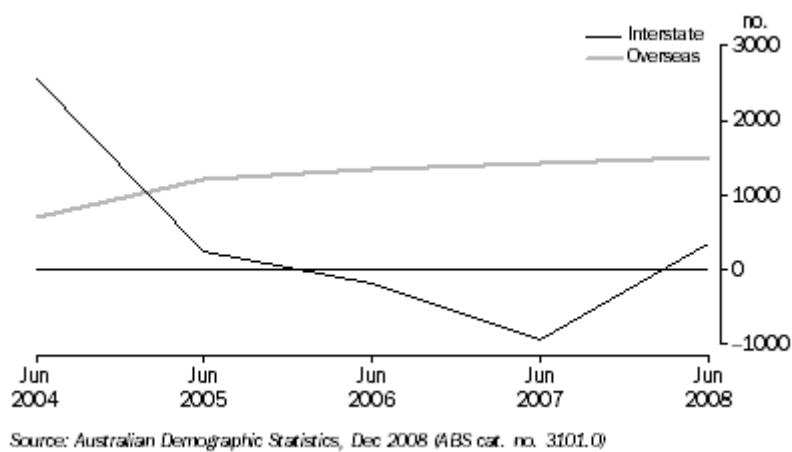
Source: Deaths, Australia, 2007 (ABS cat. no. 3302.0)

NET MIGRATION(a)

Tasmania experienced a high flow of people to and from the state, with 12,900 people arriving and 12,600 departing in the year to June 2008, leading to a net gain of 340 people.

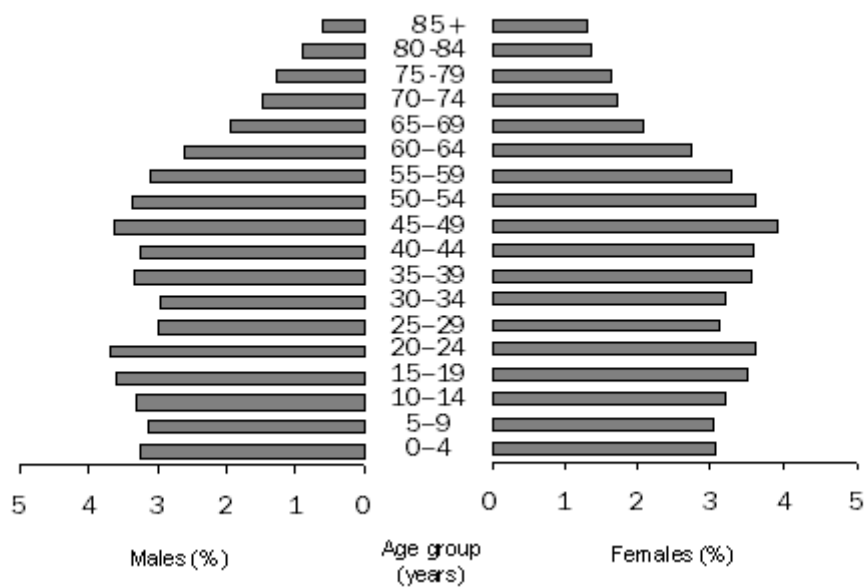
While below the recent net migration high of 2,600 in the year to June 2004, it reversed the net loss of 930 people for the year ending June 2007. Tasmania attracts a low proportion of Australia's overseas migrants. In the year to June 2008, Tasmania had 1,500 net overseas migrants, which represented 0.7% of the Australian overseas net migrant population.

NET MIGRATION, Tasmania



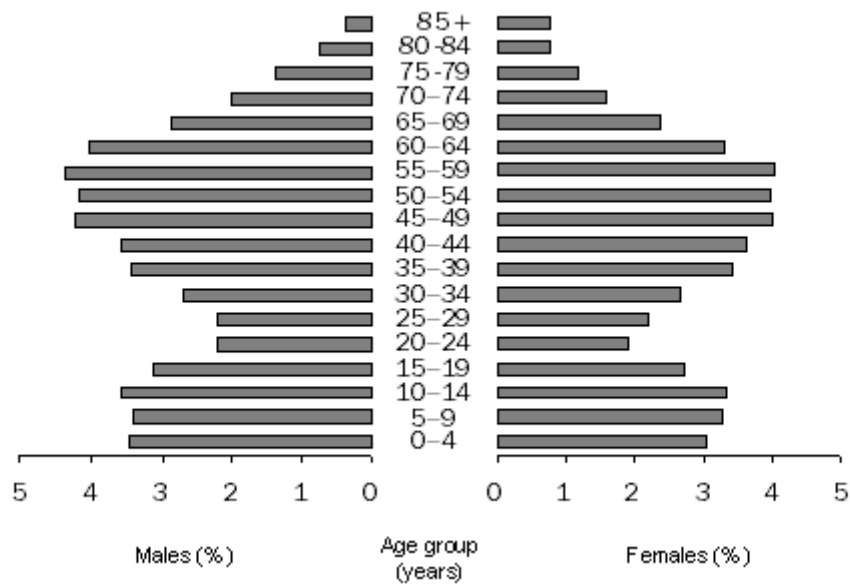
AGE STRUCTURE AND POPULATION BY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP (%)
Greater Hobart, 2007



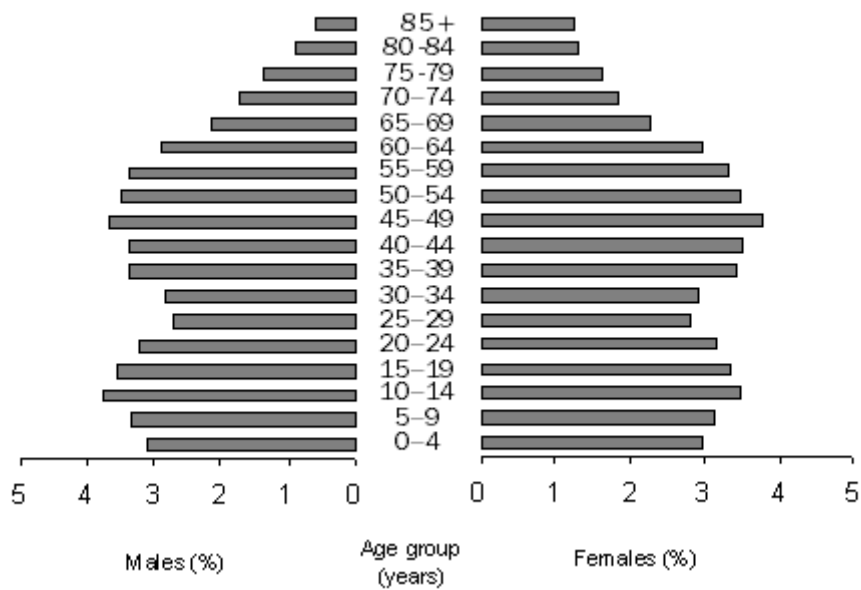
Source: Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia (ABS cat. no. 3235.0)

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP (%)
Southern, 2007



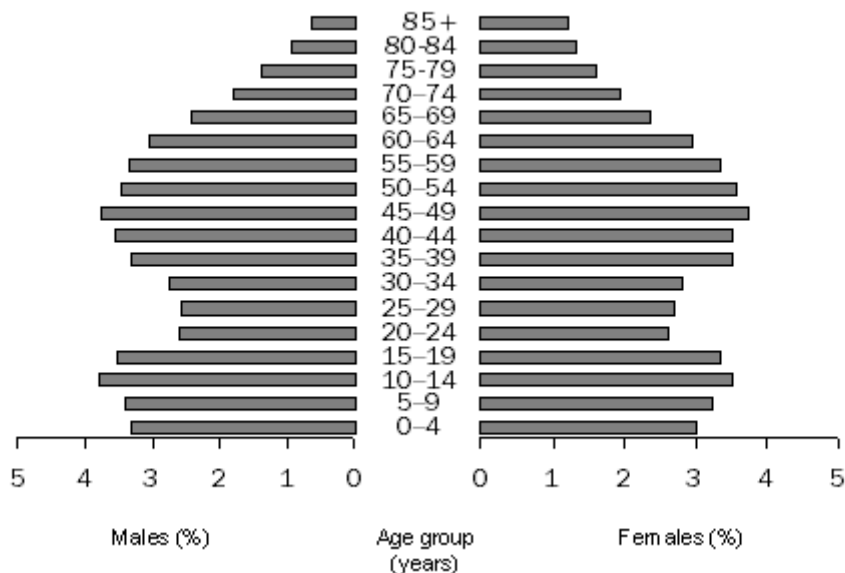
Source: Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia (ABS cat. no. 3235.0)

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP (%) Northern, 2007



Source: Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia (ABS cat. no. 3235.0)

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP (%) Mersey-Lyell, 2007



Source: Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia (ABS cat. no. 3235.0)

FOOTNOTE

(a) Numbers in this section of commentary have been rounded, and will not exactly match those in the related spreadsheets.

SOURCES

Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3101.0)

Births, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3301.0)

Deaths, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3302.0)

Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia (ABS cat. no. 3235.0)

Family and Community



FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

FAMILY COMPOSITION

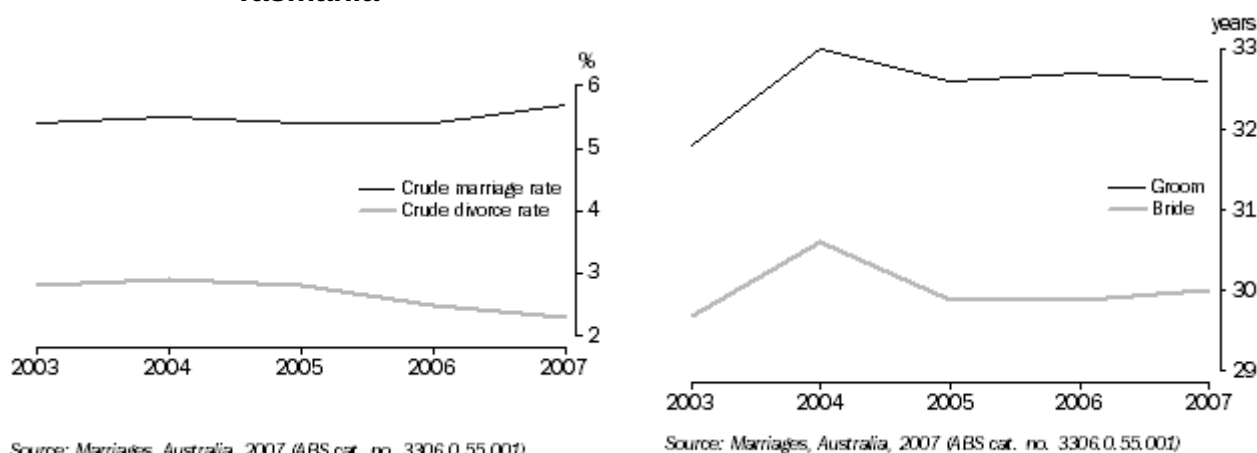
In 2006, there were 128,660 families recorded in Tasmania. Of these, couple families with no children accounted for 40.5%, couple families with children represented 41.4% and one parent families made up 16.7%. Most families with children, regardless of being couple families or one parent families, had children aged under 15 years. Other children in families were classified as non-dependent children (not full-time students and aged 15-24 years) or dependent students (full-time students and aged 15-24 years).

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

The number of registered marriages in Tasmania has remained relatively steady over the last five years, with the crude marriage rate varying little (from 5.4% to 5.7%). Median age at marriage increased slightly from 31.8 years for males in 2003 to 32.6 years in 2007 and 29.7 years for females in 2003 to 30.0 years in 2007. Marriages involving cohabitation prior to marriage increased from 82.8% in 2003 to 85.0% in 2007.

In 2007, over half of all divorces involved children. The crude divorce rate decreased slightly over the last five years, from 2.8% in 2003 to 2.3% in 2007. In 2007, the median duration of marriage prior to divorce was 13.8 years.

CRUDE MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES, MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, Tasmania



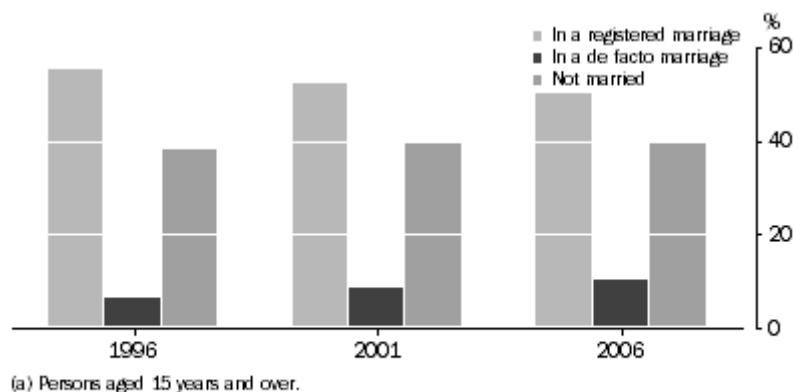
SOCIAL MARITAL STATUS

In 2006, 49.9% of all Tasmanians aged 15 years and over were in a registered marriage. This compared to 52.0% in 2001 and 55.2% in 1996.

In 2006, 35,700 persons or 10.4% of all Tasmanians aged 15 years and over were in a de facto marriage, compared to 22,400 or 6.8% of all Tasmanian aged 15 years and over in 1996. This represented an increase of 59.0% in persons in de facto marriages over the ten year period 1996-2006.

In 2006, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and over in Tasmania who were not married remained relatively steady, increasing only slightly to 39.6%, from 39.4% in 2001 and 38.0% in 1996.

SOCIAL MARITAL STATUS(a), Tasmania



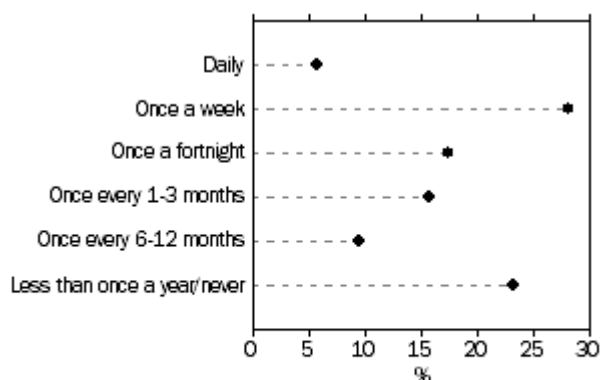
Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006, Time Series Profile, Table T05

CONTACT ARRANGEMENTS

In 2003, of children aged 0-17 years with a natural parent living elsewhere, 28.2% had face to face contact at least once a week, 17.5% had face to face contact less than once a week but at least once a fortnight, and 15.8% had face to face contact less than once a fortnight but at least once every 1-3 months. Almost a quarter (23.3%) of all children aged 0-17 years with a natural parent living elsewhere had face to face contact less than once a year or never.

Nearly half (49.4%) of all children with a natural parent living elsewhere never stay overnight with the parent living elsewhere.

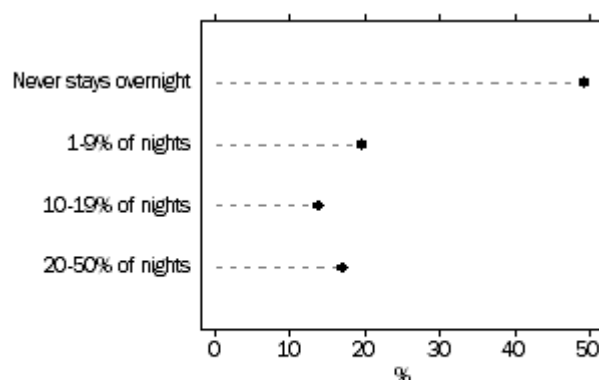
FREQUENCY OF FACE TO FACE CONTACT(a), Tasmania, 2003



(a) Children aged 0-17 years.

Source: Family Characteristics, 2003 (ABS cat. no. 4442.0)

NIGHTS WITH NATURAL PARENT LIVING ELSEWHERE(a), Tasmania, 2003



(a) Children aged 0-17 years.

Source: Family Characteristics, 2003 (ABS cat. no. 4442.0)

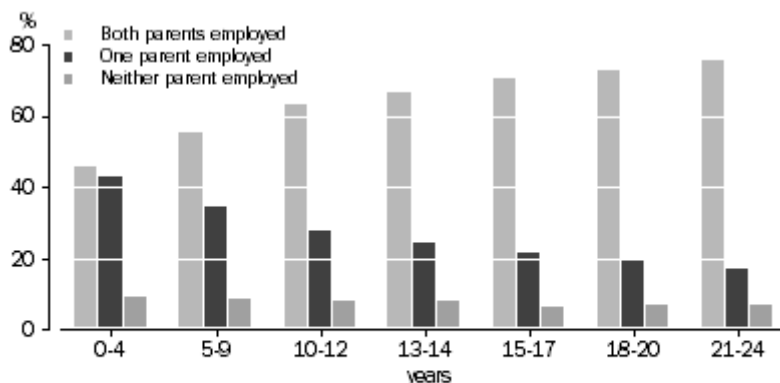
LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PARENTS

In 2006, more than half (58.4%) of all dependent children in couple families had both parents employed. The likelihood of both parents being employed increased with the age of the children. At the same time, 32.1% of dependent children in couple families had only one parent employed, with the likelihood decreasing with the age of the children.

Of one parent families with dependent children, 49.9% of children had an employed parent, with the likelihood generally increasing with the age of the children.

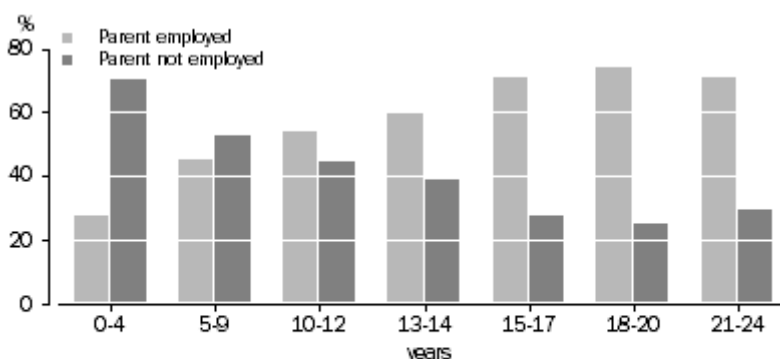
Of children living in couple families with children, only 8.3% had neither parent employed, compared to 48.3% of children in one parent families. The likelihood of the parent in a one parent family with dependent children not being employed decreased markedly with the age of the children, from 70.3% for dependent children aged 0-4 years to 25.0% of dependent children aged 18-20 years, then increased again slightly to 29.3% for dependent children aged 21-24 years.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PARENTS, Children in couple families, Tasmania, 2006



Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006, Expanded Community Profile, table X33, X34

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PARENTS, Children in one parent families, Tasmania, 2006



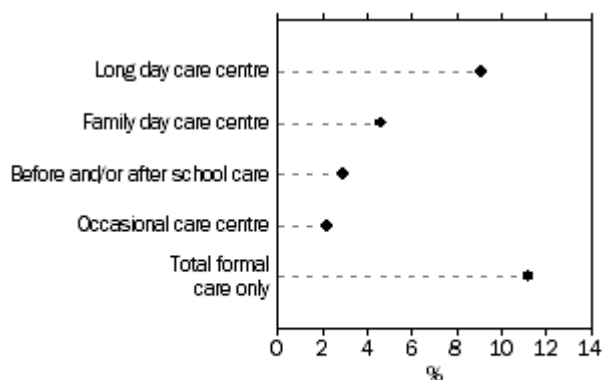
Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006, Expanded Community Profile, table X33, X34

CHILD CARE

In 2005, 40.6% of children aged 0-12 years used child care; 11.2% used formal care only, 22.3% used informal care only and 7.1% used both formal and informal care. Long day care centre was the most commonly used form of formal child care (9.1%) followed by family day care centre (4.6%) and before and/or after school care (2.9%). Grandparents provided a significant proportion of informal child care (19.8%).

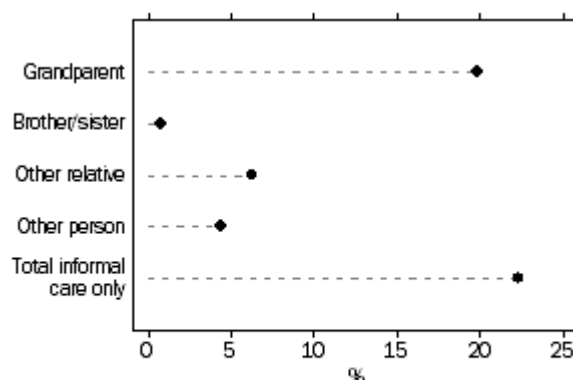
FORMAL CHILD CARE(a), Tasmania, 2005

INFORMAL CHILD CARE(a), Tasmania, 2005



(a) Children aged 0-12 years.

Source: Child Care, Australia, 2005 (ABS cat. no. 4402.0)



(a) Children aged 0-12 years.

Source: Child Care, Australia, 2005 (ABS cat. no. 4402.0)

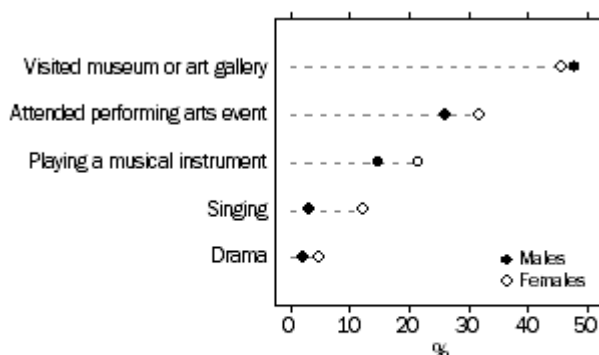
CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

In 2006, almost one third of Tasmanian children aged 5-14 years participated in cultural activities. Females were more likely to participate in cultural activities (46.9%) compared to males (18.4%).

More than half (59.2%) of all children aged 5-14 years participated in sport. Of those participating in sport, 17.5% of Tasmanian children played soccer (outdoor), followed by swimming (14.6%), and Australian Rules Football (10.0%).

Leisure pursuits were dominated by watching TV, videos or DVDs (95.4%), reading for pleasure (78.8%) and bike riding (72.5%). Most children used a computer (94.1%), with 61.2% of all children having accessed the Internet. Females were more likely to undertake art and craft (65.6% compared to males 42.1%), visiting a public library (54.4% compared to males 45.1%), and reading for pleasure (83.1% compared to males 74.8%). Males were more likely to play electronic or computer games (81.6% compared to females 49.1%), bike riding (77.4% compared to females 67.2%), and skateboarding or rollerblading (25.5% compared to females 16.3%).

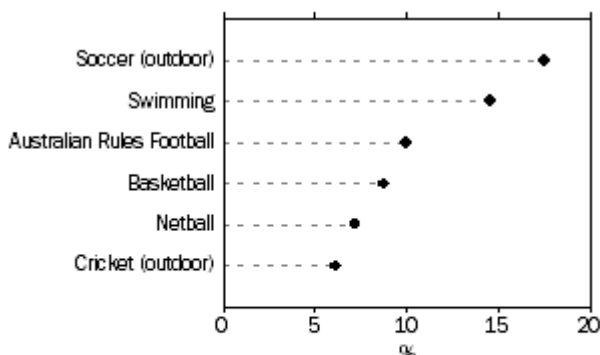
CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES(a), Tasmania, 2006



(a) Children aged 5-14 years.

Source: Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia, 2006 (ABS cat. no. 4901.0)

CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN SPORT, Tasmania(a), 2006



(a) Children aged 5-14 years.

Source: Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia, 2006 (ABS cat. no. 4901.0)

SOCIAL INVOLVEMENT

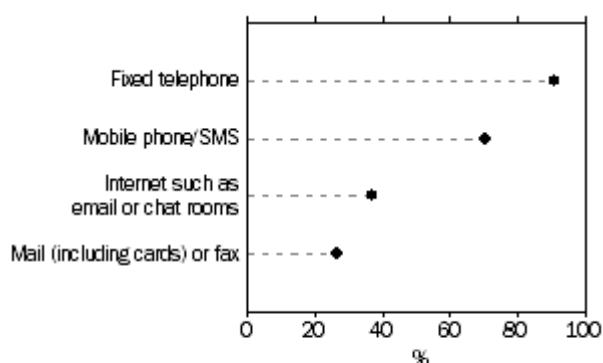
In the week prior to the General Social Survey 2006, 84.0% of all persons in Tasmania aged

18 years and over had face to face contact with family or friends living outside the household. Face to face contact decreased with age, from 90.6% of persons aged 18-24 years to 77.4% of persons aged 75 years and over. The only exception was for the 65-74 year age group where 88.0% of persons indicated that they had had face to face contact in the previous week.

Other forms of contact with family and friends living outside the household were measured over a three month period. From March to July 2006, 91.0% of the Tasmanian population aged 18 years and over used a fixed telephone to contact family or friends living outside the household. This was followed by mobile phone/SMS (70.4%), Internet such as email or chat rooms (37.0%), and mail (including cards) or fax (26.4%).

The majority of persons aged 18 years and over attended at least one cultural and leisure venue or event in the last 12 months (86.9%). The most visited venues or events were cinemas (58.8%), libraries (43.4%), botanic gardens (37.2%) and museums (37.0%). Females were more likely to attend a cultural and leisure venue or event, while males were more likely to attend or participate in a sporting event or recreational physical activity.

**TYPE OF CONTACT WITH
FAMILY OR FRIENDS LIVING OUTSIDE
THE HOUSEHOLD(a), Tasmania, 2006**



(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.
Source: General Social Survey, Tasmania, 2006
(ABS cat. no. 4159.6.55.001)

**MAIN TYPES OF VENUES
OR EVENTS ATTENDED(a),
Tasmania, 2006**

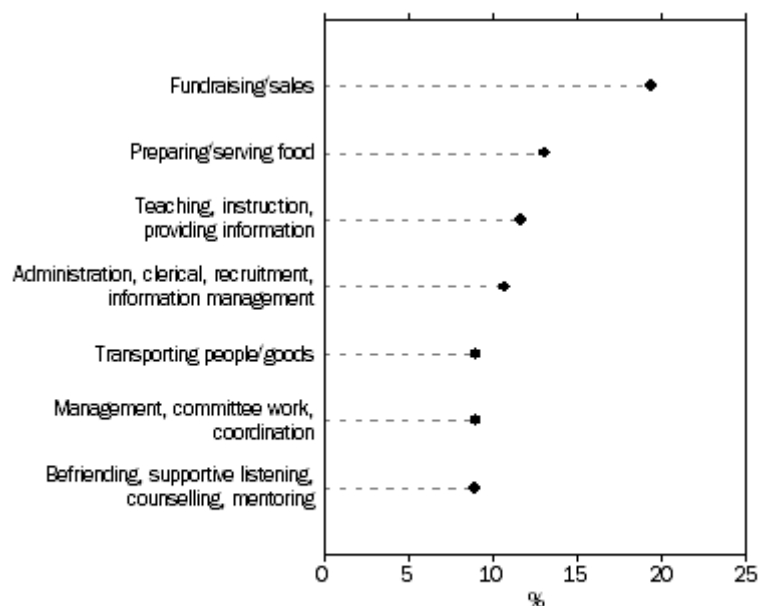


(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.
Source: General Social Survey, Tasmania, 2006
(ABS cat. no. 4159.6.55.001)

VOLUNTARY WORK

According to the 2006 General Social Survey, 36.0% of Tasmanians aged 18 years and over undertook voluntary work in the 12 months prior to July 2006. Most volunteers were engaged in fundraising/sales (19.4%) followed by preparing/serving food (13.1%). This trend was reflected in persons aged 25-34 years, 45-54 years and 55-65 years. Persons aged 18-24 years were primarily engaged in teaching/instruction/providing information (15.0%) followed by fundraising/sales (14.8%). The majority of persons aged 35-44 years were engaged in fundraising/sales (20.5%) followed by teaching/instruction/providing information (17.2%) while those aged 65 years and over were engaged in fundraising/sales (19.6%) followed by administration/clerical/recruitment/information management (12.7%).

TYPE OF VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN(a), Tasmania, 2006



(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

Source: General Social Survey, Tasmania, 2006 (ABS cat. no. 4159.6.55.001)

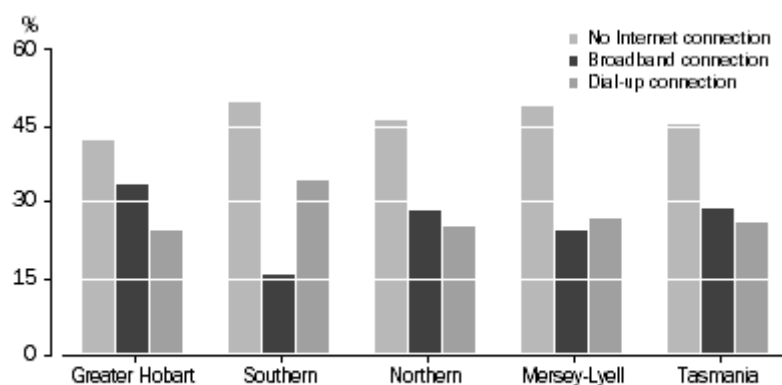
TYPE OF INTERNET CONNECTION

On Census night 2006, more than a quarter of Tasmanian dwellings (excluding not stated) had broadband internet access (28.6%), closely followed by dial-up connection (25.7%). Of all occupied private Tasmanian dwellings, 45.1% had no Internet connection.

Greater Hobart Statistical Division (SD) had the highest proportion of broadband connection (33.2%), compared to dial-up (24.1%). Northern SD reported 28.4% of dwellings with broadband and 25.1% with dial-up. Mersey-Lyell SD reported 24.2% with broadband and 26.7% with dial-up, and Southern SD reported 15.7% with broadband and 34.2% with dial-up.

Southern SD had the highest proportion of dwellings with no Internet connection (49.6%), followed by Mersey-Lyell SD (48.5%) and Northern SD (45.9%). Greater Hobart SD had the lowest (41.9%).

TYPE OF INTERNET CONNECTION, TASMANIAN DWELLINGS(a), by Statistical Division, Tasmania, Census Night 2006



(a) Excluding not stated.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006. Data available on request.

SOURCES

2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS Community Profiles)

Australian Historical Population Statistics (ABS cat no. 3105.0.65.001)

Census Fact Sheet on Measures of Unpaid Work (ABS cat. no. 2914.0)

Childhood Education and Care, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4402.0)

Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4901.0)

Divorces, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)

Family Characteristics and Transitions, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4442.0)

General Social Survey, Tasmania (ABS cat. no. 4159.6.55.001)

Marriages, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3306.0.55.001)

Further information can also be found on the Family and Community Statistics Theme Page of the ABS website.

Household Economic Resources



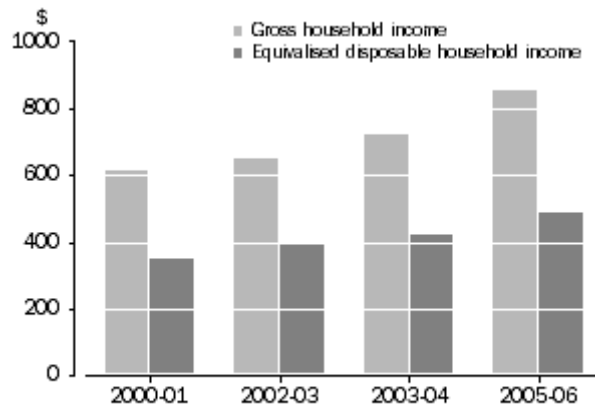
HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES

GROSS AND EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In recent times, Tasmanian households have recorded healthy growth in household income. In 2005-06, the median weekly gross household income in Tasmania was \$850. This was an increase of 18.1% on the 2003-04 estimate of \$720 and 38.9% on the 2000-01 estimate of \$612.

In 2005-06, the Tasmanian median weekly equivalised disposable household income (household income adjusted to facilitate comparison between different sized households) was \$486. This was a 15.7% increase on the 2003-04 estimate of \$420 and a 38.9% increase on the 2000-01 estimate of \$350.

MEDIAN WEEKLY GROSS AND EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME, Tasmania

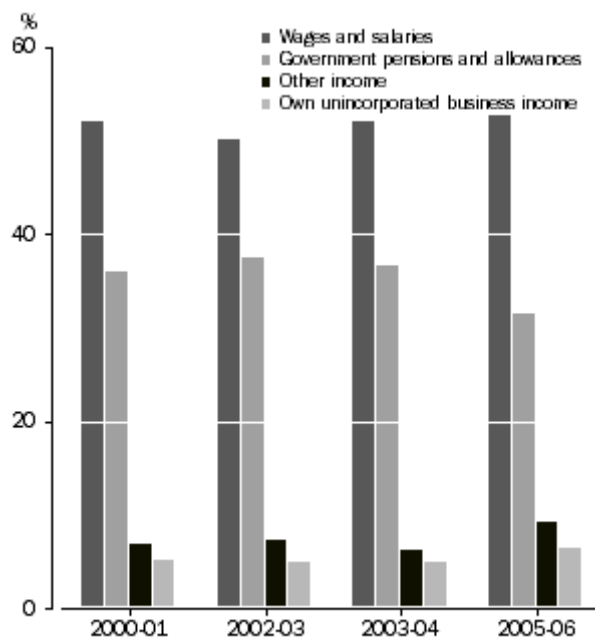


Source: Household Income and Income Distribution, Aust. (cat. no. 6523.0)

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In 2005-06, wages and salaries were the main source of household income in Tasmania. They contributed 52.8% to total household income, followed by a 31.5% contribution from government pensions and allowances, and a 6.5% contribution from unincorporated business income. Government pensions and allowances recorded a decline in their contribution to total household income, from 36.6% in 2003-04 to 31.5% in 2005-06.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, Tasmania



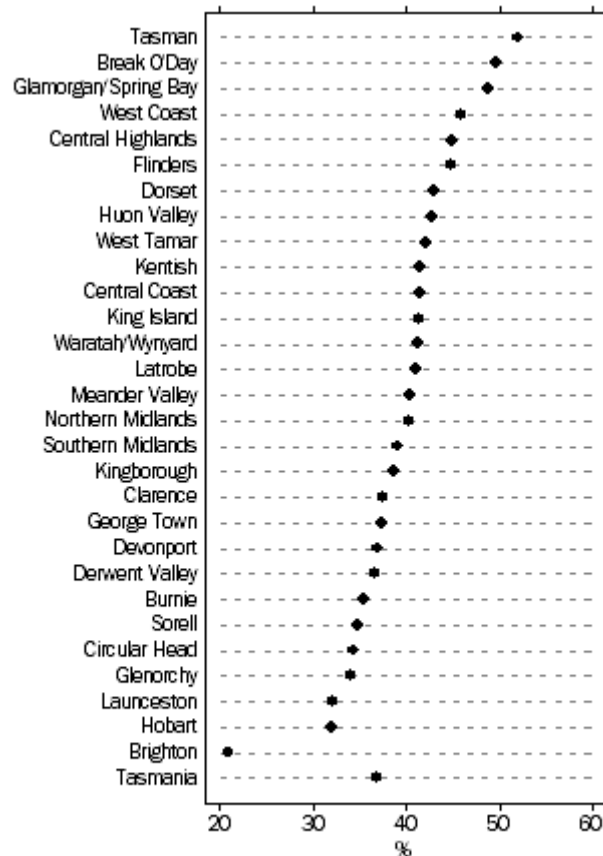
Source: Household Income and Income Distribution, Aust. (cat. no. 6523.0)

HOME OWNERSHIP

On Census night 2006, 36.8% of all occupied private dwellings in Tasmania were fully owned. The local government areas (LGAs) with the highest percentage of home ownership were Tasman (52.1%) followed by Break O'Day (49.6%) and Glamorgan/Spring Bay (48.8%). Brighton was the LGA with the lowest percentage of home ownership (20.8%) followed by Hobart (32.0%) and Launceston (32.1%).

HOME OWNERSHIP,

Tasmanian occupied private dwellings, by Local government area

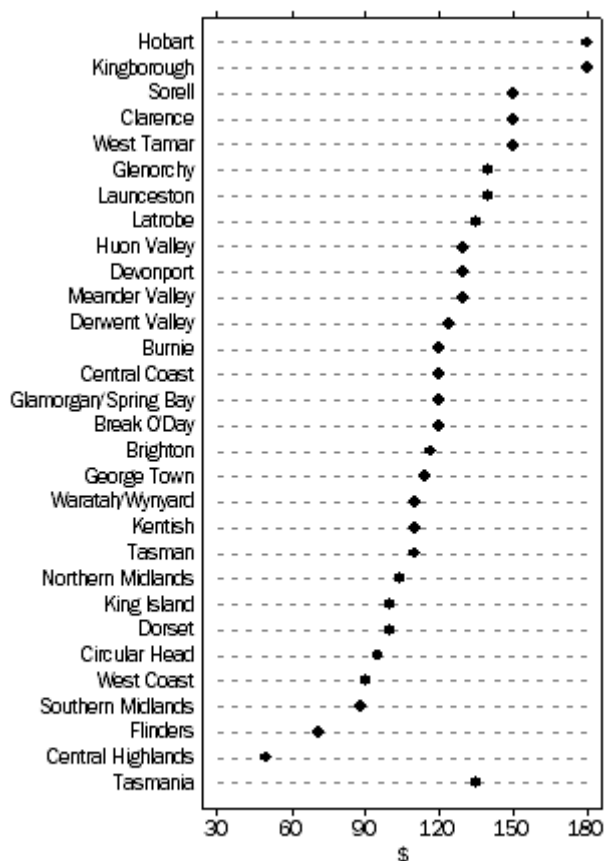


Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing - Community Profiles

HOUSING RENT PAID

On Census night 2006, the median weekly rent paid for occupied private dwellings in Tasmania was \$135. The most expensive LGAs in which to rent were Hobart and Kingborough, each with a median weekly rent of \$180 followed by West Tamar, Clarence and Sorell with a median weekly rent of \$150. At the same time, Central Highlands LGA was the cheapest place to rent with a median weekly rent of \$50, followed by Flinders (\$71) and Southern Midlands (\$88).

MEDIAN WEEKLY RENT PAID, Tasmanian occupied private dwellings, by Local government area

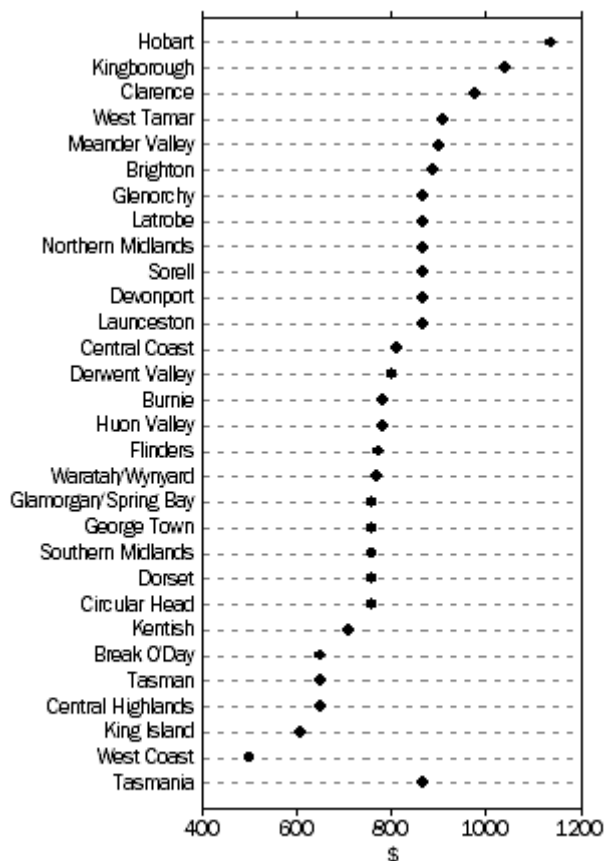


Source: Census of Population and Housing - Community Profiles

HOUSEHOLD HOUSING LOAN REPAYMENT

On Census night 2006, the median monthly home loan repayment for occupied private dwellings in Tasmania was \$867. Hobart residents had the highest median monthly home loan repayment (\$1,138), followed by Kingborough residents (\$1,040) and Clarence residents (\$975). West Coast residents had the lowest median monthly home loan repayment (\$500), followed by King Island residents (\$609), and Break O'Day, Central Highlands and Tasman residents (all with \$650).

MEDIAN MONTHLY HOUSING LOAN REPAYMENT, Tasmanian occupied private dwellings, by Local government area



Source: Census of Population and Housing - Community Profiles

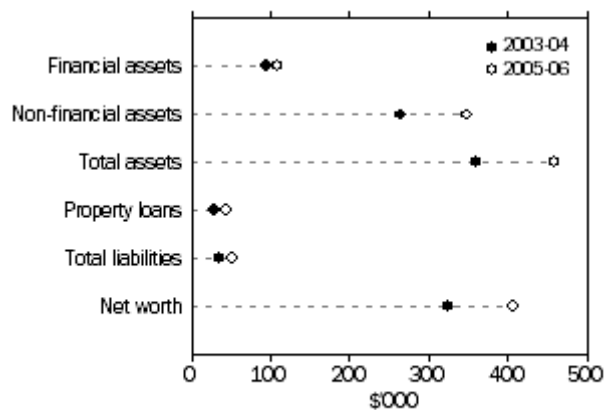
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

In 2003-04, food and non-alcoholic beverages accounted for the largest expenditure by Tasmanian households on goods and services, contributing 17.8% of total household expenditure. (Expenditure on these items has declined from 19.3% in 1993-94 and from 18.3% in 1998-99.)

Transport was the second biggest expenditure item in 2003-04, contributing 16.9% of total household expenditure. (Expenditure on this item has increased from 14.9% in 1993-94 and from 16.0% in 1998-99.)

In 2003-04, housing costs contributed 13.0% of total household expenditure. (Expenditure on this item has increased from 11.4% in 1993-94 and from 11.9% in 1998-99.)

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES EXPENDITURE, Tasmania

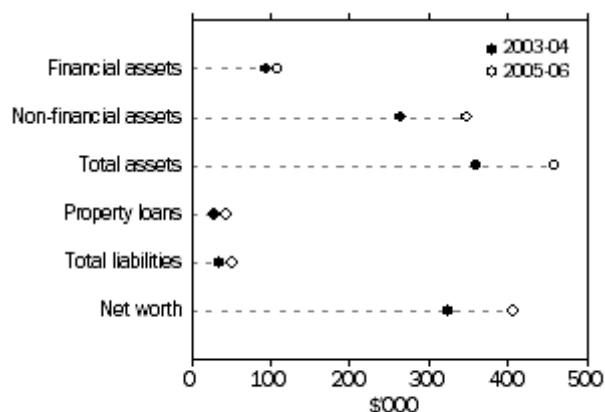


Source: Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Aust. (cat. no. 6554.0)

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

In 2005-06, average (mean) household net worth in Tasmania was \$406,600 compared to \$324,900 in 2003-04. Average household assets in 2005-06 were \$458,500 comprising of \$109,200 in financial assets and \$349,200 in non-financial assets. On the other side of the ledger, average Tasmanian household liabilities in 2005-06 were \$51,800 of which property loans contributed \$44,900.

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, Tasmanian households



Source: Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Aust. (cat. no. 6554.0)

SOURCES

2006 Census of Population and Housing, Community Profiles

Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6523.0)

Government Benefits, Taxes and Household Income, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6537.0)

Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, Detailed Tables (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001)

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6530.0)

Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution (ABS cat. no. 6554.0)

Education



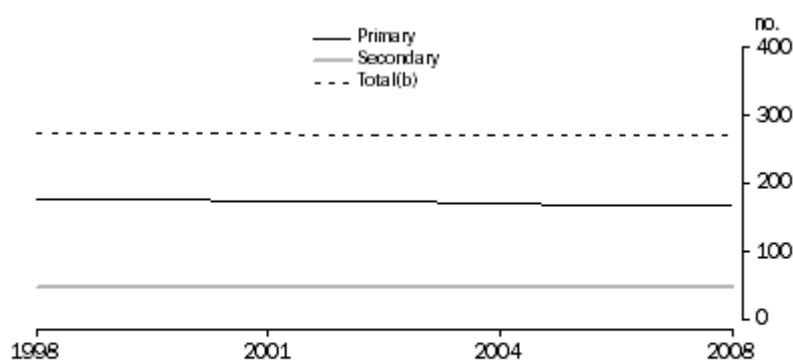
EDUCATION

SCHOOLS

In August 2008, there were 277 schools in Tasmania, of which 210 (75.8%) were government schools and 67 (24.2%) were non-government schools. There were 169 (61.0%) primary only schools, 46 (16.6%) secondary only schools, 56 (20.2%) combined primary/secondary schools and 6 (2.2%) special schools.

The number of schools in a particular year can be affected by structural change in the composition of schooling rather than necessarily a change in the number of sites delivering full-time school education. That stated, over the ten-year period 1998-2008, the numbers and proportions of primary only and secondary only schools have remained steady. In 1998, there were 176 primary only schools in Tasmania representing 64.0% of all schools (not including special schools) and 47 secondary only schools (17.1%).

SCHOOLS(a), Tasmania



(a) Excludes special schools.
(b) Combined primary/secondary schools included in Total.
Source: Schools, Australia, 2008 (ABS cat. no. 4221.0)

SCHOOL STUDENTS

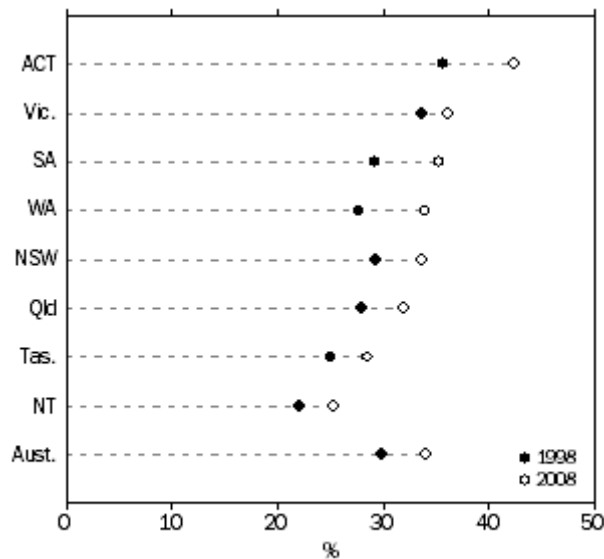
In August 2008, there were 81,591 full-time school students in Tasmania. From 1998 to 2008, the number of full-time students attending government schools fell by 7.5% (from 62,978 to 58,280), while the number attending non-government schools increased by 10.3% (from 21,138 to 23,311).

In August 2008, 54.9% of all full-time school students in Tasmania were attending primary schools (44,770); 45.1% were attending secondary schools (36,821).

In August 2008, apart from the Northern Territory (NT), Tasmania had the lowest proportion

of full-time students attending non-government schools (28.6%). By contrast, the state or territory with the highest proportion was the Australian Capital Territory with 42.5%.

PROPORTION OF NON-GOVERNMENT FULL-TIME STUDENTS



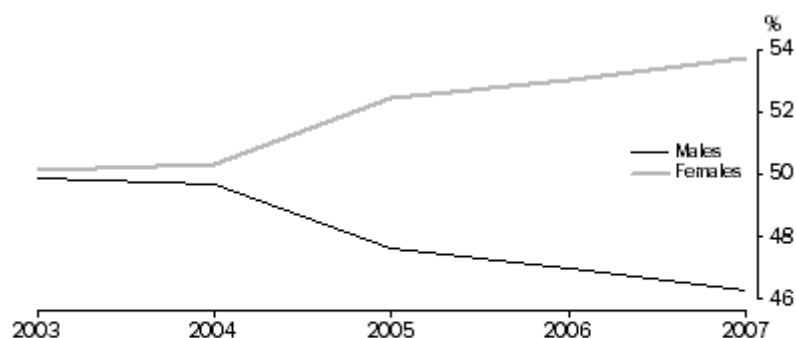
Source: Schools, Australia, 2008 (ABS cat. no. 4221.0)

There were 1,546 part-time school students in Tasmania in August 2008, a significant decrease (42.8%) on the numbers in 1998 (2,701). There were 5,017 indigenous full-time school students, a significant increase (22.1%) on the numbers in 1998 (4,108).

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS

In 2007, there were 19,531 higher education students in Tasmania. Of these, 53.7% were female, 73.4% were undertaking a bachelor degree and 17.6% were undertaking postgraduate study. The most popular field of education study by Tasmanian higher education students in 2006 was 'society and culture' (22.3% of all students) followed by 'management and commerce' (18.8%).

PROPORTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS(a), Tasmania



(a) Excludes special schools.

Source: Dept of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, Students 2003-07: selected higher education statistics

AGE PARTICIPATION RATES

The school age participation rate indicates the proportion of the resident population who are at school. Occasionally, a participation rate can exceed 100%, mainly due to the enrolment of students in schools who are not residents of that state. The age participation rates for full-time Tasmanian school students in August 2008 were 99.8% for 14 year olds, 99.7% for 15 year olds, 86.3% for 16 year olds and 60.6% for 17 year olds.

Tasmania's participation rate for 17 year olds exceeded that of Western Australia (41.4%), the NT (5.2%) and Queensland (47.1%).

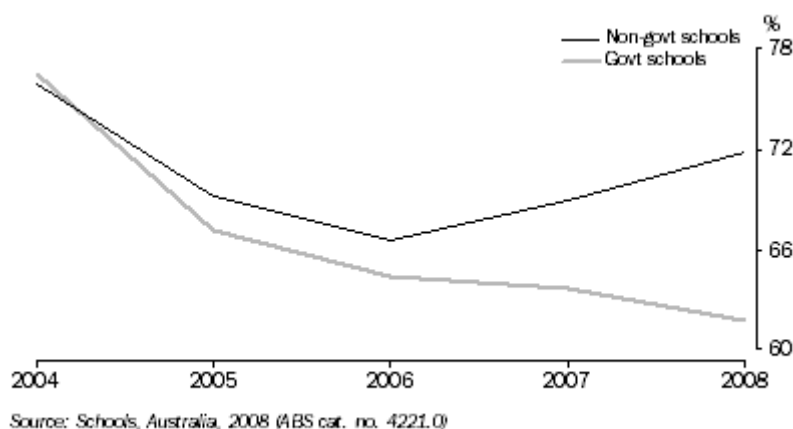
APPARENT RETENTION RATES

The apparent retention rate is the number of school students in a designated level/year of education expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group. To calculate the apparent retention rate of full-time secondary school students in Tasmania, the total of full-time students in Year 12 in August 2008 is divided by the number of full-time students that were in Year 7 in 2003. The resultant figure is converted to a percentage. Care should be taken in interpreting apparent retention rates as the method of calculation does not take into account a range of factors. Please refer to paragraphs 20 and 22 of the explanatory notes in [Schools, Australia, 2008 \(ABS cat no. 4221.0\)](#).

In August 2008, the apparent retention rate of full-time Tasmanian students from Year 7/8 to Year 12 was 64.8%, compared to 62.1% in 1998. The apparent retention rate for females in 2008 was 71.1% and for males 58.9%.

In recent years, apparent retention rates for students in non-government schools have exceeded those for students in government schools. In August 2008, the apparent retention rate of full-time Tasmanian students from Year 10 to Year 12 was 71.8% for those in non-government schools, compared to 61.8% for those in government schools.

APPARENT RETENTION RATES, Year 10 to Year 12, Tasmania



STUDENTS ACHIEVING BENCHMARK

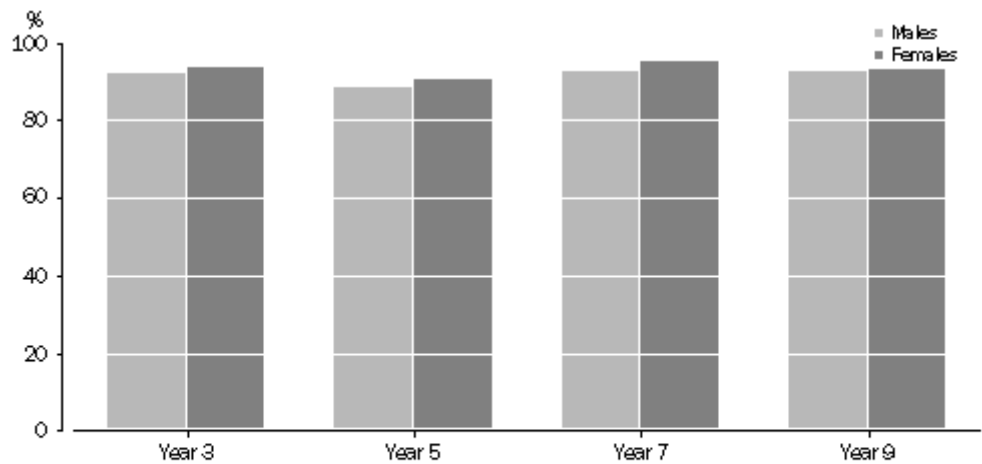
In March 1997, all state, territory and commonwealth education ministers agreed on the national goal: *that every child leaving primary school should be numerate and able to read, write and spell at an appropriate level*. The Ministerial Council for Education, Early

Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA) publishes national reports which include the results of testing conducted to identify the achievement of students in each of Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 as measured against national benchmarks for reading, writing and numeracy.

In general, the results for Tasmania for 2008 show that the large majority of Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students are achieving at the benchmark level or better in reading, writing and numeracy. The highest percentage results for Tasmania were gained by Year 3 students for writing and numeracy where this cohort saw a respective 97.1% and 96.7% of students achieving at the benchmark level or better; the lowest percentage results were gained by Year 9 for writing (84.1%) and Year 5 for reading (89.7%).

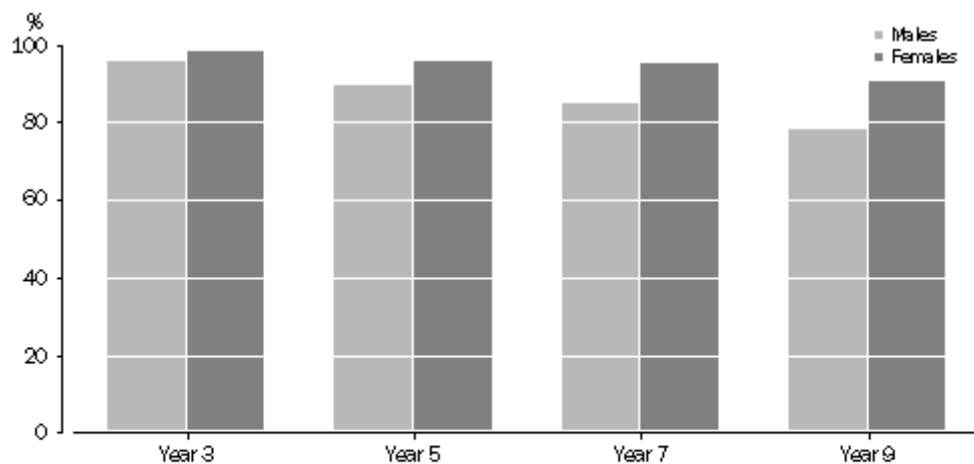
Across all categories and years except one, Tasmanian female school students achieved better benchmark results than equivalent male school students. The one exception was for Year 9 numeracy where 92.6% of males achieved the benchmark or better compared to 92.0% for females.

**PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS ACHIEVING BENCHMARK IN READING,
Tasmania, 2008**



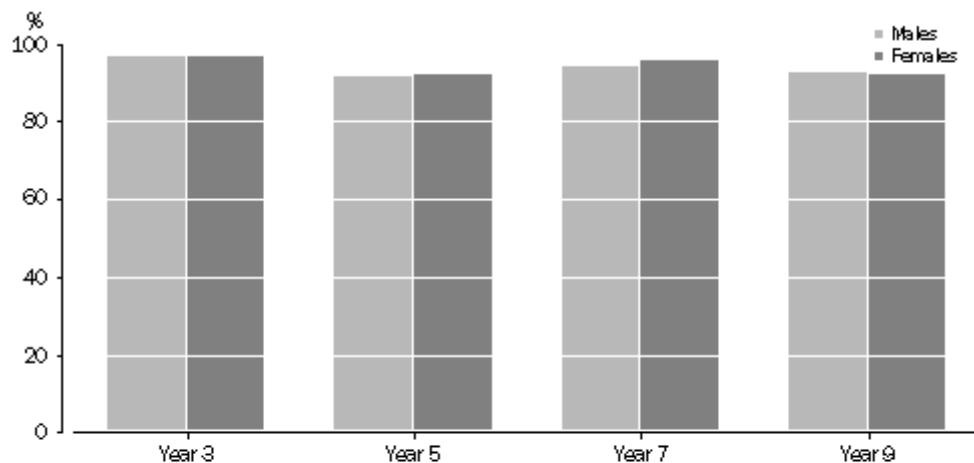
Source: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy,
Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy Report
Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA)

**PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS ACHIEVING BENCHMARK IN WRITING,
Tasmania, 2008**



Source: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy Report Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA)

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS ACHIEVING BENCHMARK IN NUMERACY, Tasmania, 2008



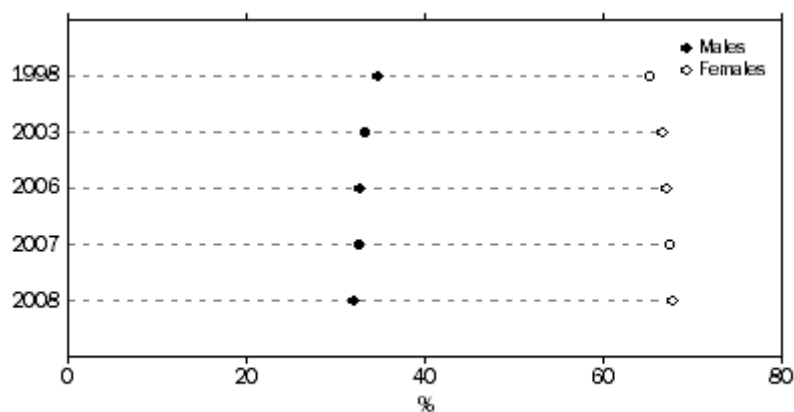
Source: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy Report Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA)

SCHOOL TEACHERS

There were 6,973 teaching staff in Tasmania in August 2008. Of these, 4,921 were female and 2,052 were male.

There were 5,816 full-time equivalent (FTE) teaching staff in Tasmania in August 2008. Of these, 4,122 were at government schools and 1,694 were at non-government schools; 2,976 were at secondary schools and 2,840 were at primary schools; and 3,952 were female and 1,864 were male.

PROPORTION OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT TEACHING STAFF, Tasmania



Source: Schools, Australia, 2008 (ABS cat. no. 4221.0)

The proportion of Tasmanian FTE female teaching staff has continued to rise, albeit slowly, since 1998. Conversely, the proportion of male staff has fallen. In August 2008, 67.9% of all Tasmanian FTE teachers were female; this compared to 65.2% in 1998. In August 2008, 32.1% of all Tasmanian FTE teachers were male; this compared to 34.8% in 1998.

Tasmanian primary schools have significantly more female teachers than male teachers. In August 2008, 80.0% of all FTE teachers in primary schools were female compared to 56.5% in secondary schools. The comparable figures in 1998 were 78.8% and 52.2% respectively.

Overall, in August 2008, the average number of FTE Tasmanian primary school students per FTE teacher was 15.8. In government primary schools the average was 15.5; in non-government primary schools it was 16.5. The equivalent figures for secondary schools were 12.7 students, with an average of 13.0 in government secondary schools and 11.9 in non-government secondary schools.

SOURCES

Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA)

Schools, Australia (ABS cat no. 4221.0)

Further information can also be found on the Education and Training Statistics Theme Page of the ABS website.

Housing and Construction



HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

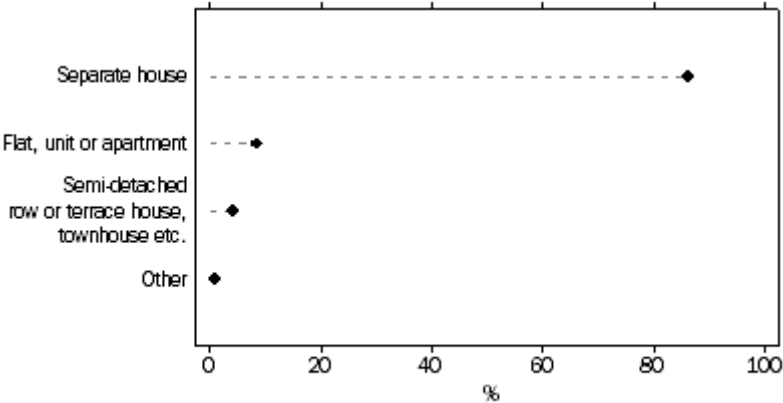
DWELLING STRUCTURE

According to the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, on 8 August 2006, there were

189,100 occupied private dwellings in Tasmania. Of these, 86.2% were separate houses, 8.6% were flats, units or apartments and 4.2% were semi-detached row or terrace houses, townhouses etc.

Of the total dwellings, 48.5% were in the Greater Hobart-Southern region, 30.4% in the Northern Region, and 21.2% in the Mersey-Lyell Region. As might be expected, this corresponded broadly with the resident population in 2006, of which 49.3% were in Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 28.3% in the Northern Region and 22.4% in Mersey-Lyell.

DWELLING STRUCTURE, Occupied private dwellings, Tasmania, 2006

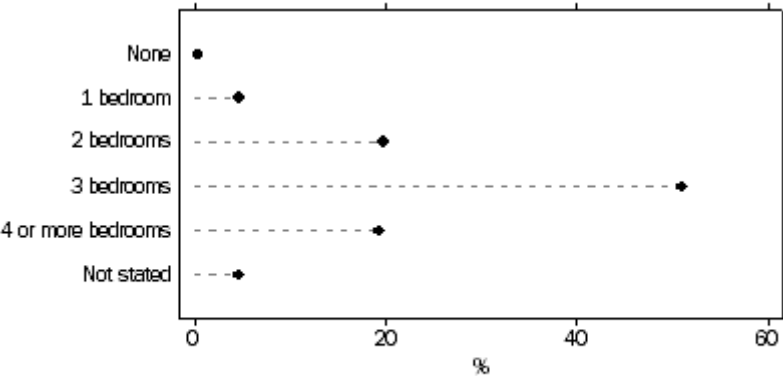


Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Community Profiles

NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

On Census night 2006, of the total occupied private dwellings in Tasmania, 19.4% had four or more bedrooms, 51.0% had three bedrooms, 19.8% had two bedrooms and 4.7% had one bedroom.

NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, Occupied private dwellings, Tasmania, 2006



Note: 'None' includes bedsitters

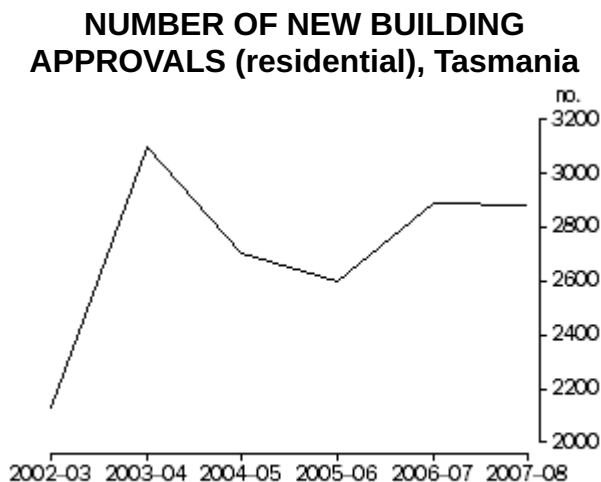
Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Community Profiles

BUILDING APPROVALS

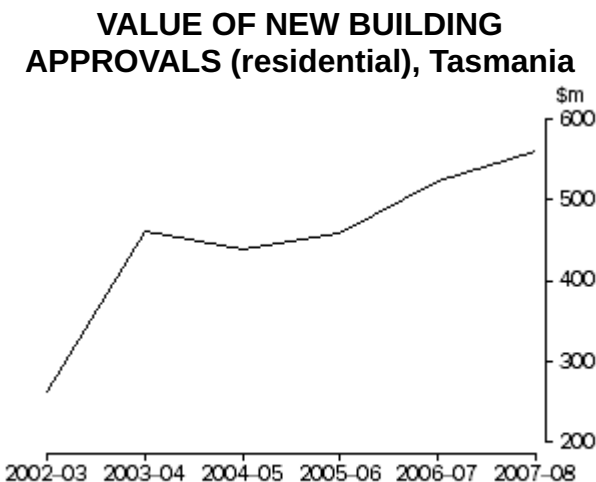
Residential

In 2007-08, there were 2,884 new residential buildings approved in Tasmania which is virtually unchanged on 2006-07 new residential approvals of 2,889.

The value of Tasmanian new residential buildings approved stood at \$560.8 million. This was an increase of 6.8% on the 2006-07 figure and a 114.0% increase on the 2002-03 figure. Between 2003-04 and 2004-05, the value of new residential buildings approved in Tasmania decreased by 4.7%, but in the previous period 2002-03 to 2003-04 the value of new residential buildings approved increased by 76.4%.



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (ABS cat. no.8731.0)



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (ABS cat. no.8731.0)

Non-residential

In 2007-08, the total value of new non-residential buildings approved was \$502.7 million. This represented an increase of 26.1% on the total value of new non-residential buildings approved in 2006-07 and a 149.5% increase on the 2002-03 figure. While the total value of new non-residential buildings decreased from 2004-05 to 2005-06 by 12.6%, the previous period, 2003-04 to 2004-05, saw a marked increase of 72.2% from \$188.1 million to \$323.9 million.

VALUE OF NEW BUILDING APPROVALS (non-residential), Tasmania



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (ABS cat. no.8731.0)

Building approvals by Local Government Area

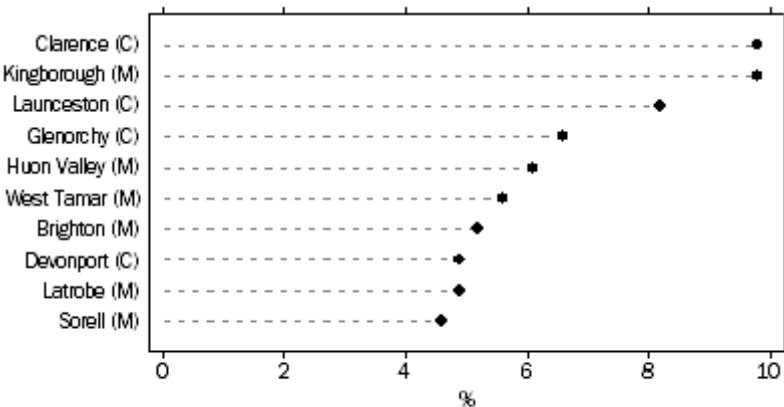
In 2007-08, the local government areas of Clarence and Kingborough recorded the highest number of new residential building approvals for Tasmania, (288 each or 9.8% of the Tasmanian total) followed by Launceston (242), and Glenorchy (193) which represented 8.2% and 6.6% respectively of the Tasmanian total.

For the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, the local government areas recording the largest share of new residential building approvals in 2007-08 were Clarence, and Kingborough, (18.1% of the total approvals for the region each), followed by Glenorchy (12.1%), and Huon Valley (11.2%).

For the Northern Region, the three local government areas with the highest proportion of building approvals in 2007-08 were Launceston (32.9%), West Tamar (22.5%), and Meander Valley (14.7%).

For the Mersey-Lyell Region, the three local government areas with the highest proportion of building approvals in 2007-08 were Devonport (23.7%), Latrobe (23.6%), and Central Coast (19.2%).

**NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS,
top 10 contributors to the state total by local government area,
Tasmania, 2007-08**



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8731.0)

PROPERTY SALES

In 2007-08, the local government areas of Launceston (11.7%), Hobart (8.2%), and Clarence (8.1%) made the highest contribution to the total number of property sales in Tasmania.

In the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, the three local government areas recording the highest number of property sales in 2007-08 were Hobart, Clarence and Glenorchy with 17.1%, 16.9% and 15.6% respectively, of the total property sales in Greater Hobart-Southern Region.

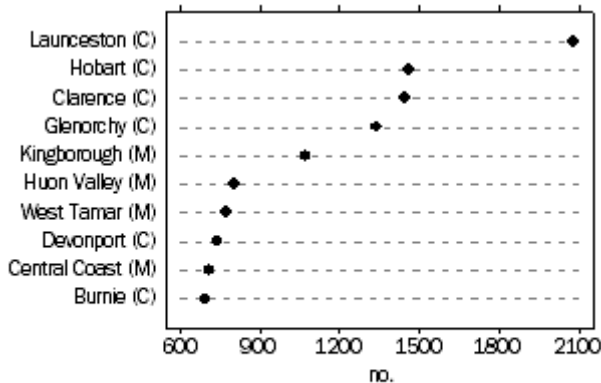
In the Northern Region, the three local government areas recording the highest number of property sales in 2007-08 were Devonport (17.4%), Central Coast (16.8%), and Burnie

(16.4%) of the total property sales in this region.

In the Mersey-Lyell Region, the three local government areas recording the highest number of property sales in 2007-08 were Launceston (41.9%), West Tamar (15.6%), and Meander Valley (12.5%).

The mean sales price for properties in Tasmania rose from \$256,500 in 2006-07 to \$286,900 in 2007-08, an increase of 11.8%.

**NUMBER OF PROPERTY SALES,
top 10 local government areas, Tasmania, 2007-08**

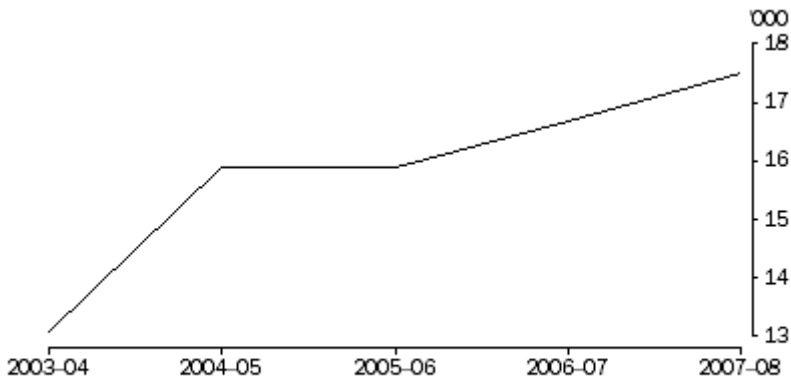


Source: Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE)

EMPLOYMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Over the last five years the construction industry in Tasmania recorded a steady increase in the number of people employed. In 2007-08, there were 17,500 people working in the construction industry in Tasmania. This represented an increase of 4.8% on 2006-07, and 33.6% on 2003-04. In 2007-08, the Tasmanian construction industry employed 7.6% of the state's total employed persons.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, Tasmania



Note: Annual averages of original series.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (ABS cat. no. 6291.00.55.003)

For further details on the value of engineering construction in Tasmania, refer to the Industry section of this publication.

SOURCES

2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS QuickStats)

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (ABS cat. no. 1216.0)

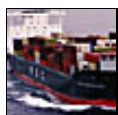
Building Approvals, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8731.0)

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE), Tasmania

Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)

Further information can also be found on the Housing Statistics Theme Page and the Construction Statistics Theme Page of the ABS website.

Transport



TRANSPORT

ROADS

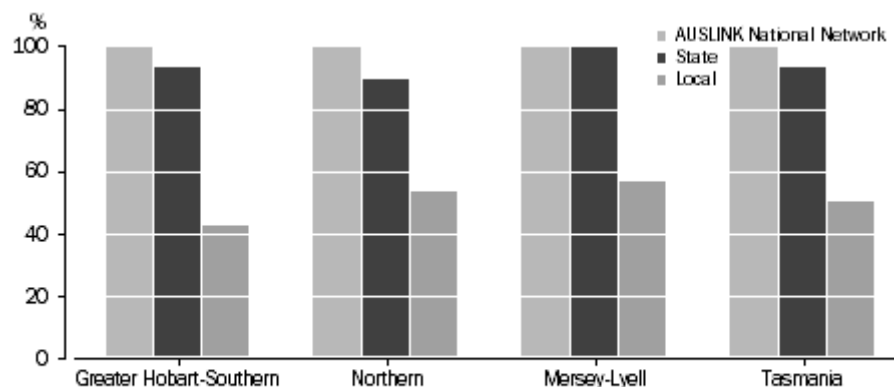
At 30 June 2008, Tasmania had 17,902km of government-owned roads. These included roads owned by national, state and local governments and excluded private roads, unformed roads and tracks.

The AUSLINK National Network was responsible for 482km of roads, all of which were sealed. Of these, 88km (18.3%) were in Greater Hobart-Southern Region; 257km (53.3%) were in Northern Region; and 137km (28.4%) were in Mersey-Lyell Region.

The state government administered 3,148km of roads in Tasmania, 93.6% of which were sealed. Greater Hobart-Southern Region had 1,301km (41.3%) of these roads, 93.2% of which were sealed; Northern Region had 941km (29.9%), 89.2% of which were sealed; and Mersey-Lyell Region had 906km (28.8%), 99.3% of which were sealed.

Roads owned by local government covered 14,272km, 50.1% of which were sealed. Greater Hobart-Southern Region had 5,411km (37.9%), 42.4% of which were sealed; Northern Region had 4,951km (34.7%), 53.5% of which were sealed; and Mersey-Lyell Region had 3,910km (27.4%), 56.4% of which were sealed.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED ROADS, Sealed, 30 June 2008



Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER), Asset Information Group
Department of Treasury and Finance, unpublished data.

MOTOR VEHICLES

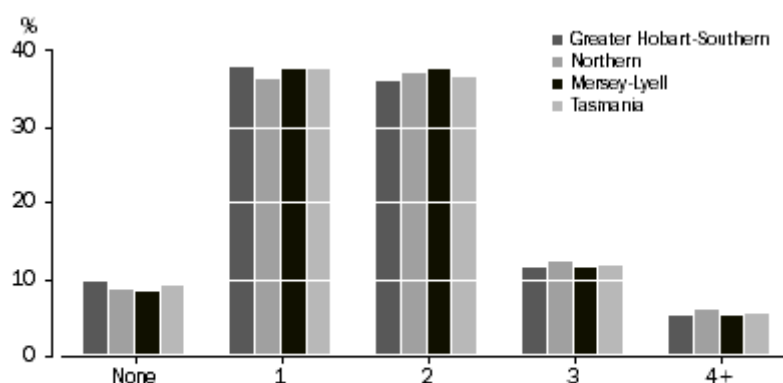
On 31 March 2008, there were 391,327 vehicles registered in Tasmania. Of these, 39.2% were manufactured between 1991-2000, 36.1% between 2001-2008, 19.3% between 1981-1990, 4.1% between 1971-1980, and 1.3% were manufactured before 1971. On 31 March 2008, passenger vehicles accounted for 71.8% of all registered vehicles in Tasmania, followed by light commercial vehicles (20.1%), motor cycles (3.1%), heavy rigid trucks (2.1%) and campervans (1.0%).

According to the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, 37.4% of occupied private dwellings in Tasmania had one motor vehicle, 36.6% had two motor vehicles, 11.7% had three motor vehicles and 5.4% had four or more motor vehicles. Almost one in 10 occupied private dwellings (9.0%) did not have a motor vehicle.

On Census night (8th August 2006), Southern Midlands (11.1%) had the highest proportion of occupied private dwellings with four or more cars, followed by Central Highlands and Kentish (both 9.2%), Meander Valley (8.2%) and Dorset (8.0%).

Glenorchy (14.1%) had the highest proportion of occupied private dwellings with no motor vehicles, followed by Hobart (13.0%), Flinders (12.4%), Launceston (11.8%) and West Coast (11.3%).

MOTOR VEHICLES BY DWELLINGS(a), Tasmania



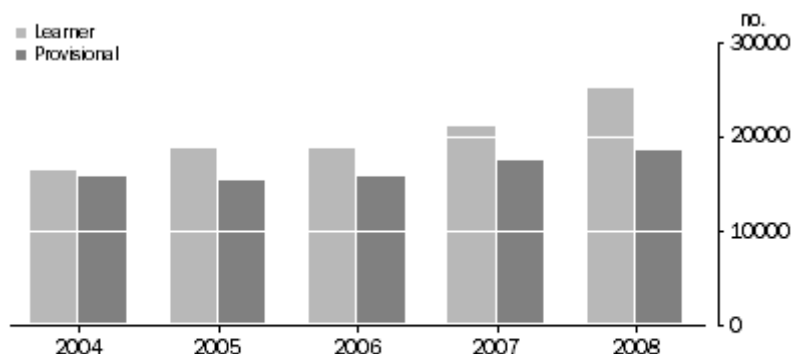
(a) Excludes number of vehicles not stated.

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile, Table B29

DRIVERS' LICENCES

The total number of drivers' licences in Tasmania increased steadily, from 335,745 in 2004 to 361,253 in 2008, an increase of 7.6%. The number of full basic drivers' licences increased 4.7%, from 303,328 in 2004 to 317,487 in 2008. There was a dramatic increase (53.8%) in the number of learner drivers' licences, from 16,385 in 2004 to 25,201 in 2008. During the same period, the number of provisional drivers' licences increased 17.6%, from 15,779 in 2004 to 18,565 in 2008.

DRIVERS' LICENCES, Tasmania



Note: Excludes current licences with a mainland residential address.

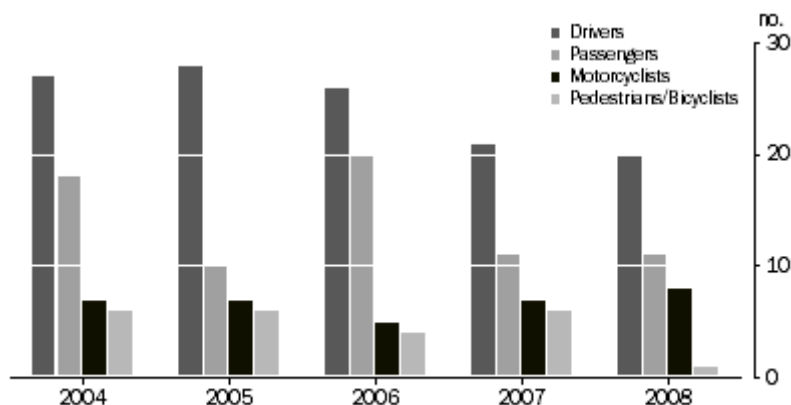
Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER), Transport Statistics, Historical Licence Data

PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD CRASHES

The number of persons killed or injured in road crashes remained relatively unchanged during the five year period 2003-2008. Fatalities fluctuated between 41 and 58, while serious injuries decreased from 392 in 2003 to 277 in 2008. Minor injuries increased from 1,460 in 2003 to 1,511 in 2006 and 2007.

In 2008, half of all road crash fatalities were drivers, followed by passengers (27.5%), motorcyclists (20.0%) and pedestrians/bicyclists (2.5%, a significant decrease from 13.3% in 2007).

PERSONS KILLED IN ROAD CRASHES, Tasmania



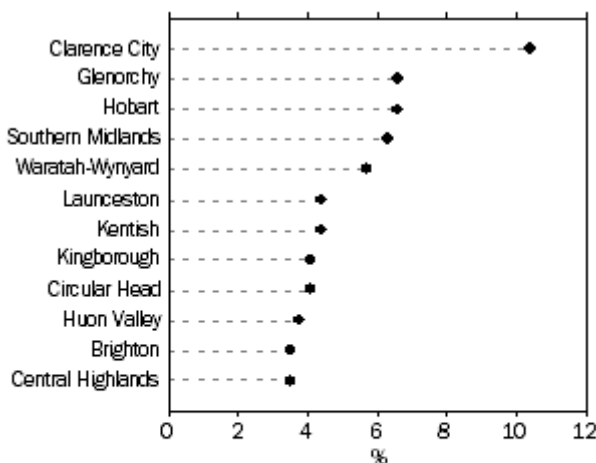
Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER), Annual Report, 2008

In 2008, the highest proportion (54.6%) of serious casualties (fatalities and serious injuries)

occurred in Greater Hobart-Southern Region, compared with Mersey-Lyell Region (27.1%) and Northern Region (18.3%).

At local government area level in Tasmania, Clarence (10.4%) had the highest proportion of serious casualties, followed by Hobart and Glenorchy (6.6%), Southern Midlands (6.3%) and Waratah-Wynyard (5.7%).

SERIOUS CASUALTIES, by top 12 local government areas, 2008



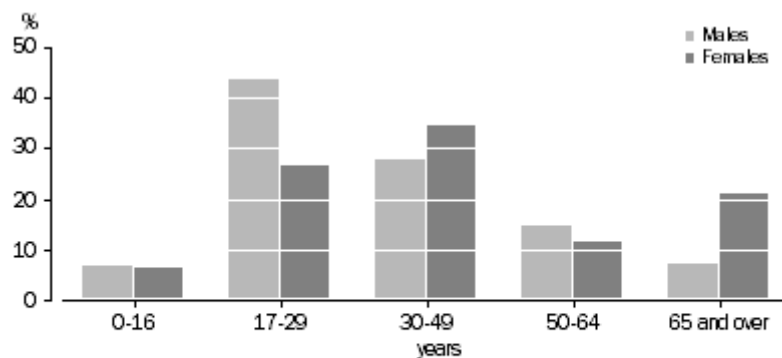
Note: Serious casualties refer to fatalities and serious injuries.
Serious injury means the person was hospitalised for 24 hours or more.

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER),
Crash Statistics, 2008

In 2008, 203 (64.9%) serious casualties were male compared to 110 female serious casualties. Male serious casualties outnumbered females in all age groups except for the age group '64 and over' where there were 23 female serious casualties compared to 15 male casualties. Younger males, aged 17-29 years, were most likely to be a serious casualty (28.1%), followed by males aged 30-49 years (17.9%) and females aged 30-49 years (12.1%).

Over one third (37.4%) of serious casualties were aged 17-29 years, 30.0% were aged 30-49 years, 13.7% were aged 50-64 years, 12.1% were aged 65 and over, and 6.7% were aged under 17.

SERIOUS CASUALTIES, Tasmania, 2008



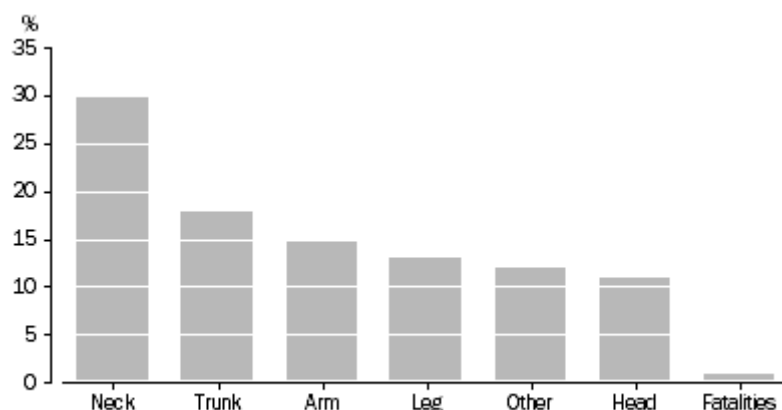
Note: Serious casualties refer to fatalities and serious injuries.

Serious injury means the person was hospitalised for 24 hours or more.

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER), Crash Statistics, 2008

Neck injuries accounted for the highest proportion (30.0%) of injury claims lodged at the Motor Accident Insurance Board (MAIB) in 2007-08, followed by trunk injuries (18.0%) and arm injuries (14.0%). Fatalities accounted for 2.0% of all claims lodged.

INJURY CLAIMS, Tasmania, 2008

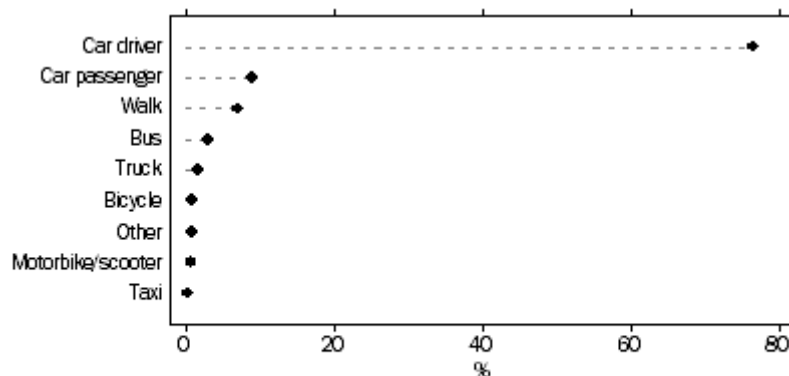


Source: Motor Accidents Insurance Board (MAIB), Annual Report, 2008

METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK

On the day before the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, most employed persons aged 15 years and over in Tasmania (81.5%) used one main method of travel to work, less than 1% used two methods of travel to get to work, 4.8% worked at home and 12.7% did not go to work. Of employed persons who used one method of transport to get to work, most (76.6%) travelled by car, as driver, followed by car, as passenger (8.9%) and walking (7.1%).

METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK(a), Tasmania



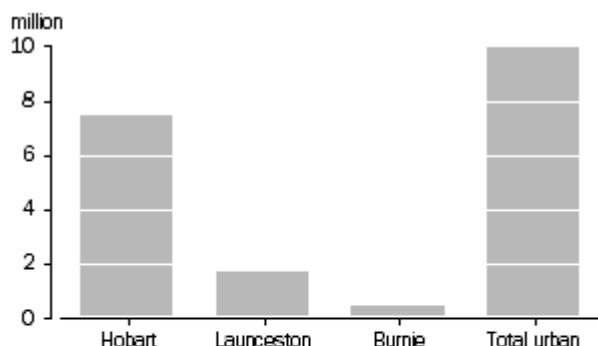
(a) Employed persons aged 15 years and over. Excludes method of travel not stated.
Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing: Basic Community Profile, Table B45

BUS PASSENGER MOVEMENTS

There were 9.6 million Metro bus passenger trips in Tasmania in 2007-08, a decrease of 2.7% in passenger trips from the 2006-07 figure of 9.9 million. Of the trips made in 2007-08, some 7.4 million (77.0%) were in Hobart, 1.7 million (17.9%) were in Launceston and 0.5 million (5.1%) were in Burnie.

During the period 2003-04 to 2007-08, Hobart experienced a 2.8% increase in bus passenger movements, while Launceston (-6.2%) and Burnie (-6.8%) both experienced a decrease.

BUS PASSENGER MOVEMENTS(a), 2008

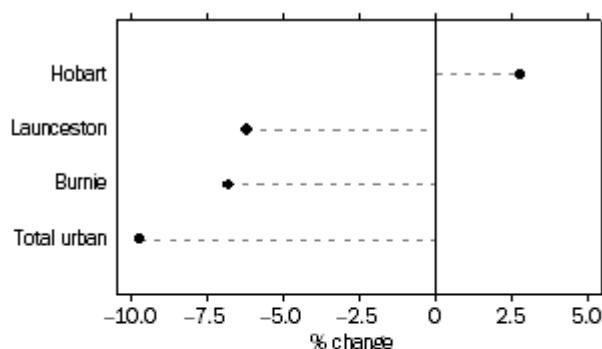


(a) Includes transfer, charter and contract services.

Note: Hobart means all urban areas within 22km of the Hobart GPO other than Midway Point, Sorell, Richmond, Cambridge, Collinsvale, Kingston, Blackmans Bay, Margate and Snug. Launceston means all urban areas within 12km of the Launceston GPO other than Legana. Burnie means all urban areas in the municipality of Burnie, plus Wynyard and Ulverstone (except that Metro does not operate services within Ulverstone at times when passengers are travelling to/from school).

Source: Metro Tasmania Pty Ltd, Annual Report 2008

CHANGE IN BUS PASSENGER MOVEMENTS(a), 2003-04 to 2007-08



(a) Includes transfer, charter and contract services.

Note: Hobart means all urban areas within 22km of the Hobart GPO other than Midway Point, Sorell, Richmond, Cambridge, Collinsvale, Kingston, Blackmans Bay, Margate and Snug. Launceston means all urban areas within 12km of the Launceston GPO other than Legana. Burnie means all urban areas in the municipality of Burnie, plus Wynyard and Ulverstone (except that Metro does not operate services within Ulverstone at times when passengers are travelling to/from school).

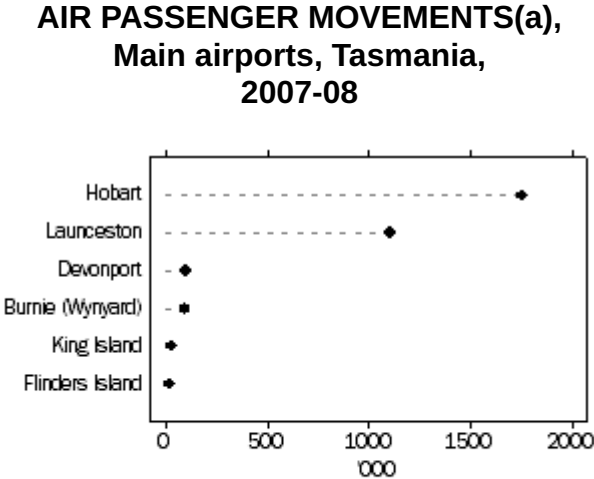
Source: Metro Tasmania Pty Ltd, Annual Report 2008

AIR PASSENGER MOVEMENTS

In 2007-08, most air passenger movement in Tasmania occurred in and out of Hobart airport (1.8 million) and Launceston airport (1.1 million), compared with Devonport airport (98,700) Burnie (Wynyard) airport (95,300), King Island (31,300) and Flinders Island (18,200).

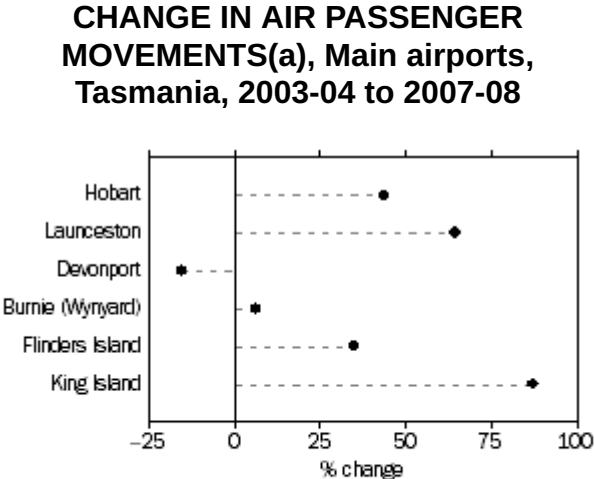
During the period 2003-04 to 2007-08, most of the main airports in Tasmania experienced a

substantial increase in the number of passengers boarding or departing by major domestic and regional airlines. Launceston experienced the highest percentage change (64.7%), with an increase in air passenger movements from 671,900 in 2003-04 to 1.1 million in 2007-08. Flinders Island followed with an increase from 11,600 to 18,200 (56.9%); Hobart from 1.2 million to 1.8 million (43.5%); King Island from 23,200 to 31,300 (34.9%); and Burnie (Wynyard) from 89,700 to 95,300 (6.2%) . Devonport (-15.6%) experienced decreased air passenger movement during the same period.



(a) Scheduled domestic and regional airline services only. Charters are not included.

Source: Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE), Airport Traffic Data, 1997-98 to 2007-08

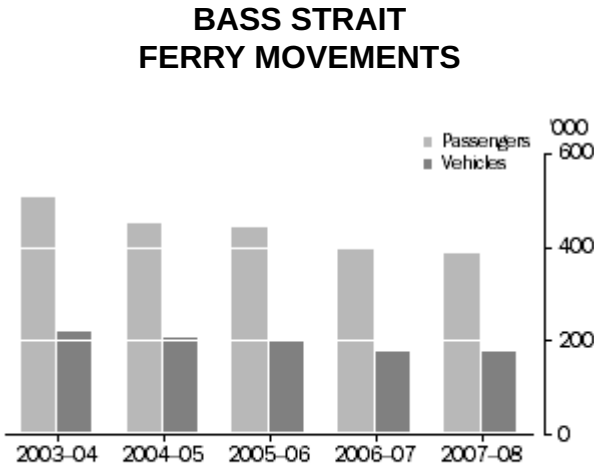


(a) Scheduled domestic and regional services only. Charters are not included.

Source: Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE), Airport Traffic Data, 1997-98 to 2007-08

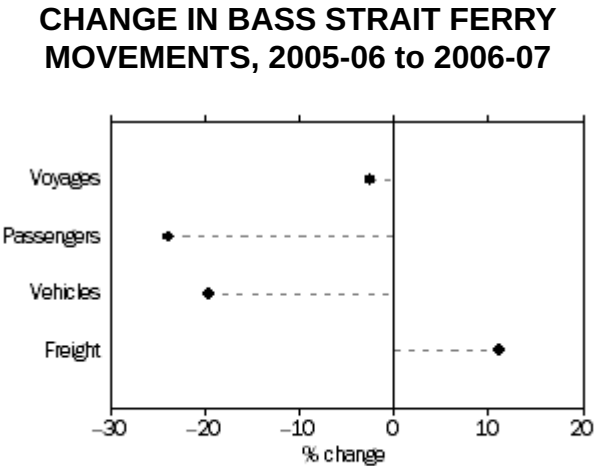
BASS STRAIT FERRY MOVEMENTS

In 2007-08, the TT-Line completed 804 voyages across Bass Strait, carrying 385,028 passengers, 177,265 vehicles and 85,594 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs) of freight. This was a substantial decrease from the number of voyages, passengers and vehicles in 2006-07. The decline in the most recent years is largely due to the sale of Spirit of Tasmania 'III' in September 2006. This vessel began operating in January 2004 between Devonport and Sydney. Services of Spirit of Tasmania 'I' and 'II' continue to operate between Devonport and Melbourne.



Note: Spirit of Tasmania 'III' operated from January 2004 to September 2006.

Source: TT-Line Annual Reports, 2003-04 to 2007-08



Note: Spirit of Tasmania 'III' operated from January 2004 to September 2006.

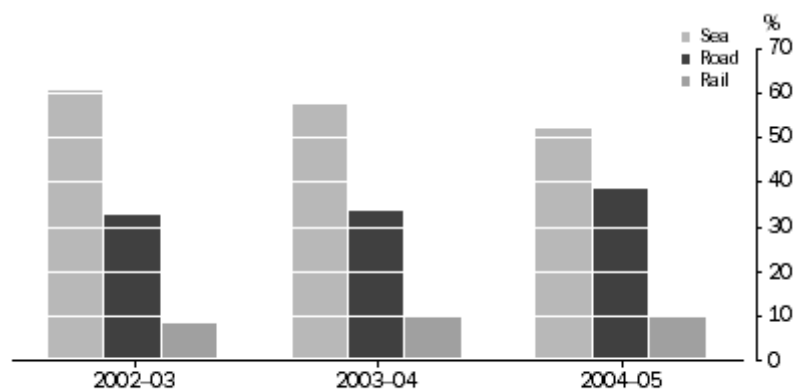
Source: TT-Line Annual Reports, 2002-03 to 2007-08

FREIGHT ACTIVITY

Domestic Freight

In 2004-05, a total of 8.9 billion tonne-kilometres of freight was carried in Tasmania. Most domestic freight was carried by sea (51.7%), followed by road (38.2%) and rail (10.1%). From 2002-03 to 2004-05, the proportion of shipped domestic freight decreased from 60.4% in 2002-03 to 51.7% in 2004-05. Conversely, the proportion of domestic freight carried by road increased almost 10.0%, from 32.3% to 38.2%. The share of domestic freight carried by rail also increased (12.5%) during the same period, from 8.3% to 10.1%.

DOMESTIC FREIGHT, Tasmania,
Proportion by mode of transport

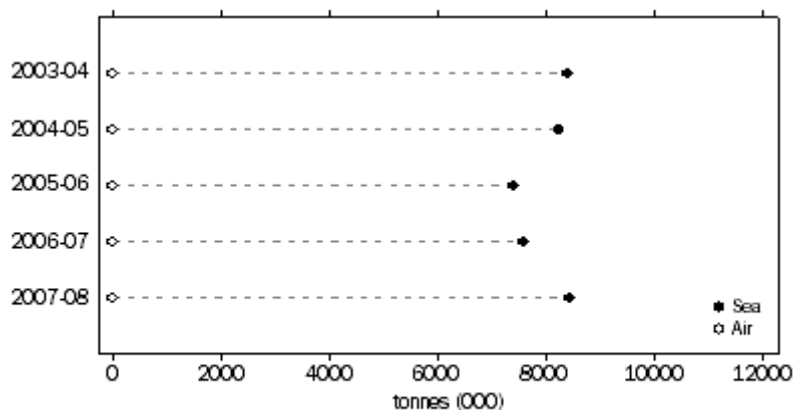


Source: Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE),
Australian Transport Statistics Yearbook, 2007

International Freight

In 2007-08, most international freight was carried by sea (99.9%), compared with air (0.1%). From 2003-04 to 2007-08 the amount of shipped international freight increased by 0.7%, from 8.4 million tonnes to 8.5 million tonnes. During the same period, international freight by air decreased by 7.0%, from 8,200 tonnes to 7,600 tonnes.

INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT, Tasmania



Source: ABS data available on request

SOURCES

2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS Basic Community Profile, Tables B29 and B45)

Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE)

Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER), Tasmania

Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPAC), Tasmania

Department of Treasury and Finance (DOTAF), Tasmania

International Trade Data (ABS data available on request)

Metro Tasmania Pty Ltd

Motor Accidents Insurance Board (MAIB)

Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (ABS cat. no. 9309.0)

Spirit of Tasmania (TT-Line)

Survey of Motor Vehicle Use (ABS cat. no. 9208.0)

Survey of Motor Vehicle Use Data Cubes (ABS cat. no. 9210.0.55.001)

(Further information can also be found on the Transport Statistics Theme Page of the ABS website.)

Crime and Justice



CRIME AND JUSTICE

HIGHER COURTS DEFENDANTS

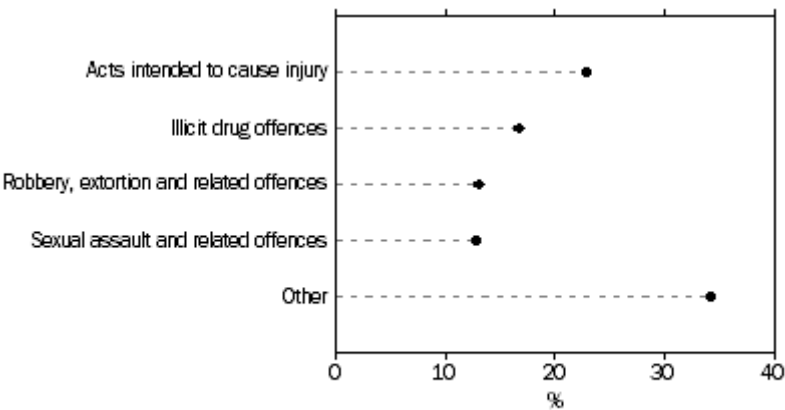
The following information relates to defendants who were adjudicated, that is finalised via a plea of guilty, or a decision by a judge as to their guilt or innocence of the final charges.

In 2007-08 in Tasmania, there were 428 defendants adjudicated by higher courts, a decrease of 4.0% on the 446 defendants in 2006-07.

The most common case characteristic was 'acts intended to cause injury' which represented 22.9% of total cases. The next most common case characteristics were 'illicit drug offences'

(16.8%), 'robbery, extortion and related offences' (13.1%), and 'sexual assault and related offences' (12.9%).

CASE CHARACTERISTICS, Tasmania, 2007-08



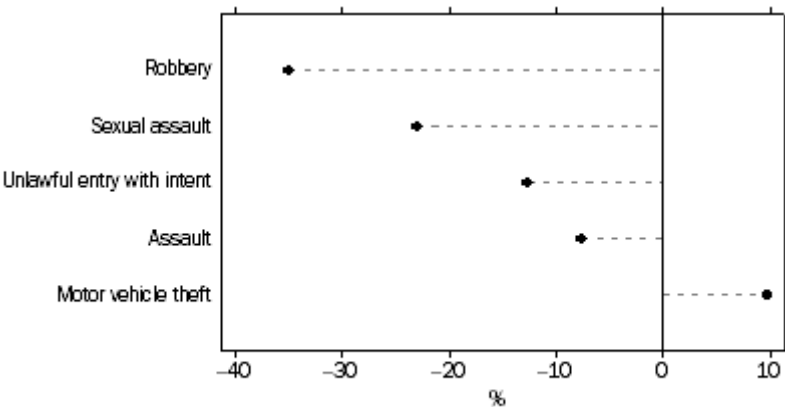
Source: Criminal Courts, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4513.0)

RECORDED CRIME - VICTIMS

The following information is about victims of all the crime incidents recorded by Tasmania Police. Note that in this context, a victim can be a person, a premise, an organisation or a motor vehicle.

In 2008 in Tasmania, there was a decline in all categories of recorded crime except for motor vehicle theft. More specifically, the changes were: robbery down by 35.0%, sexual assaults down by 23.0%, 'unlawful entry with intent' down by 12.6%, assaults down by 7.6%, and motor vehicle thefts up by 9.8% from 2007. There were no homicides and related offences in 2008 compared to 13 cases in 2007.

OFFENCE CATEGORY, Tasmania, 2008, percentage change from 2007



Source: Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4510.0)

RECORDED CRIME - OFFENDERS

The following information is about the alleged offenders of crime incidents recorded by

Tasmania Police.

In 2007-08, Tasmania Police proceeded against 13,255 alleged offenders.

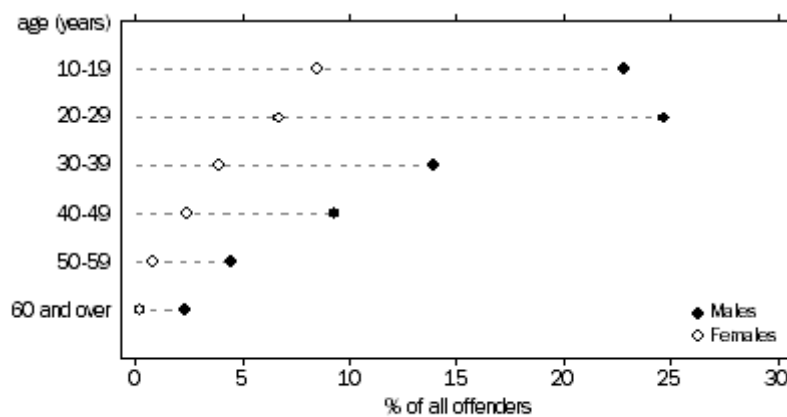
Over three quarters of these offenders were male (77.5%).

Young people aged 10-19 years accounted for 31.3% of all offenders proceeded against, with a further 49.2% aged 20-39 years. The median age for male offenders was 25 years, while for female offenders the median age was 23 years.

The most common principal offences included: public order offences (25.0%), acts intended to cause injury (18.1%), illicit drug offences (14.2%), and theft and related offences (9.7%).

During 2007-08, the majority (66.7%) of all offenders were proceeded against by Tasmania Police on a single occasion, with a further 15.6% proceeded against on two separate occasions.

OFFENDERS, Tasmania, 2007-08



Source: Recorded Crime - Offenders, Selected states and territories (ABS cat. no. 4519.0)

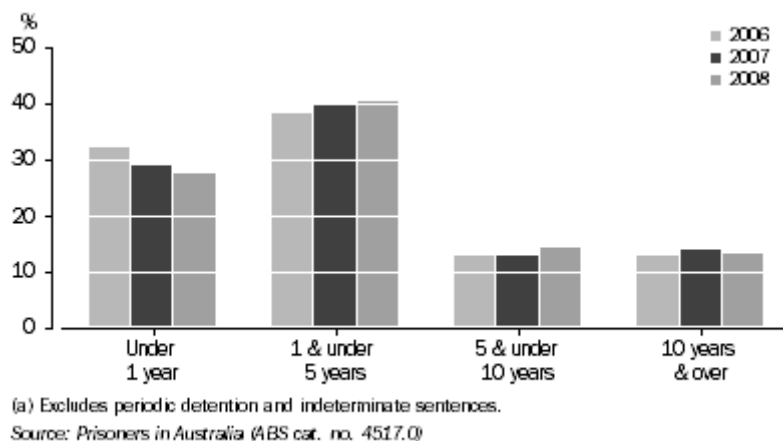
PRISON SENTENCING CHARACTERISTICS

In 2008 in Tasmania, there were a total of 408 prison sentences issued, an increase of 1.5% on the 402 issued sentences in 2007.

Of the total sentenced, 40.4% were sentenced to one to under five years detention, 27.5% to under one year and 13.0% to ten years and over.

The median period of detention was 2.0 years compared to 2.5 years in 2007.

NEW PRISON SENTENCES(a), Tasmania, 2006-2008



PRISONERS

As at 30 June 2008 in Tasmania, the number of prisoners was 515, a decrease of 2.5% from the 528 on 30 June-2007.

Of all prisoners in 2008, females represented 8.5%, and Indigenous persons 12.6%.

In 2008, 66.4% of all prisoners had a prior imprisonment record, while 20.8% of all prisoners were remandees.

PRISONER CHARACTERISTICS

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All prisoners (no.)	447	551	512	528	515
Mean age (years)	34.0	34.6	34.9	35.0	35.8
Females (%)	4.9	5.1	7.4	6.1	8.5
Indigenous (%)	13.2	12.7	10.4	12.7	12.6
Prior imprisonment (%)	67.8	65.3	66.8	63.4	66.4
Remandees (%)	15.2	23.8	24.8	23.9	20.8

Source: Prisoners in Australia (ABS cat.no. 4517.0)

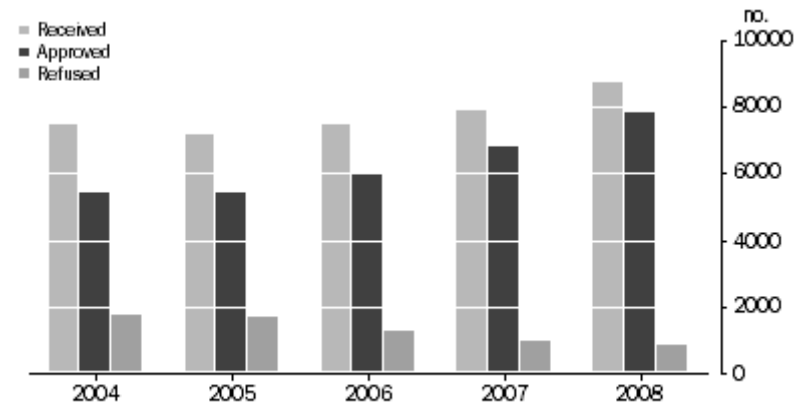
LEGAL AID

The Legal Aid Commission provides legal services to the Tasmanian community through grants of legal aid, free legal advice and minor assistance, duty solicitor services, and community education and information.

In 2008, there were 8,701 applications for legal assistance in Tasmania, an increase of 10.9% on the 7,848 requests in 2007. The majority of the applications in 2008 were for criminal matters (63.7%).

In 2008, the Legal Aid Commission approved 7,845 applications, an increase of 16.1% on the number of cases approved in 2007. At the same time, 860 cases were refused, a decrease of 14.1% from 2007.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEGAL ASSISTANCE, Tasmania, 2004-2008



Source: Legal Aid Commission, Annual Reports

TASMANIAN OMBUDSMAN

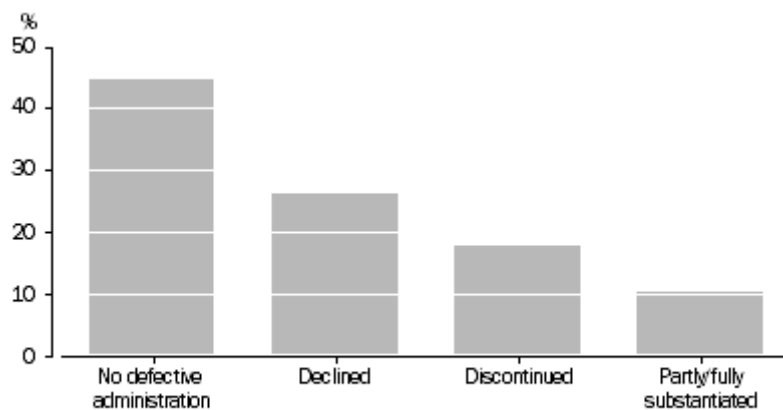
The Ombudsman's role is to investigate and help to resolve complaints about the administrative actions of government departments, councils and public authorities.

In 2007-08, the Tasmanian Ombudsman received 75 complaints against local governments, a decrease of 19% on the 63 complaints in 2006-07.

Most of the complaints were against local governments in the Greater Hobart-Southern region (39), followed by Northern (19) and Mersey-Lyell (17). There were 273 complaints against the Tasmanian State Government in 2007-08, a 20% increase on the 227 in 2006-07.

In 2007-08, of all the cases closed by the Tasmanian Ombudsman, 44% were included in the category of 'no defective administration' (cases resolved at either the preliminary inquiry stage or which proceeded through to an investigation). A further 26% of cases were 'declined' (complaints that did not meet the threshold required for acceptance by the Ombudsman). Another 17% of cases were 'discontinued' (cases that did not progress because the complainant did not provide additional information to identify the issue or complaint adequately), while a further 10% of cases were 'partly/fully substantiated' (complaints where the Ombudsman considered that the administrative action of the public authority was not appropriate or reasonable).

CLOSED COMPLAINTS TO OMBUDSMAN, by reason for closure, 2007-08



Source: Ombudsman Tasmania 2007-08 Annual Report

SOURCES

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (ABS cat. no. 1216.0)

Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) (ABS cat. no. 1234.0)

Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0)

Criminal Courts, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4513.0)

Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania Annual Reports 2004 to 2008

Ombudsman Tasmania Ombudsman Annual Report 2007-08

Prisoners in Australia (ABS cat. no. 4517.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders, Selected states and territories (ABS cat. no. 4519.0)

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4510.0)

Further information can also be found on the Crime and Justice Statistics Theme Page of the ABS website.

Health



HEALTH

HEALTH RISK BEHAVIOURS

The 2007–08 National Health Survey (NHS) found that Tasmanians continue to exhibit a number of health risk factors, relating to diet, alcohol consumption, body mass index (BMI), exercise level, and smoking status.

In 2007-08 approximately 73% of Tasmanians aged 18 years and over reported sedentary or low level exercise levels. In the population aged 65 years and over, sedentary or had low exercise levels was greater at 78%.

Around 64% of Tasmanians measured were found to be overweight or obese as determined by the body mass index (BMI) measure.

In 2007-08, 25% of Tasmanians aged 18 years and over reported that they were current smokers, while a further 30% reported that they were ex-smokers, and 45% reported that they had never smoked.

The 2007-08 NHS found that 48% of Tasmanians aged 18 years and over reported low risk alcohol consumption while a further 13% of Tasmanians reported risky or high risk consumption (i.e. more than 50 mL average daily consumption of alcohol for males and more than 25 mL for females).

The bulk of the Tasmanian adult population (79%) in 2007-08, aged 18 years and over, ate 4 serves or less of vegetables per day. At the same time 80% of the Tasmanian population aged 18-64 years and 75% of the Tasmanian population aged 65 years and over consumed 4 serves or less vegetables per day. Under half (44%) of people aged 18-64 years reported that they ate 1 or less serves of fruit per day, while 36% of those aged 65 years and over indicated this to be the case.

MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS

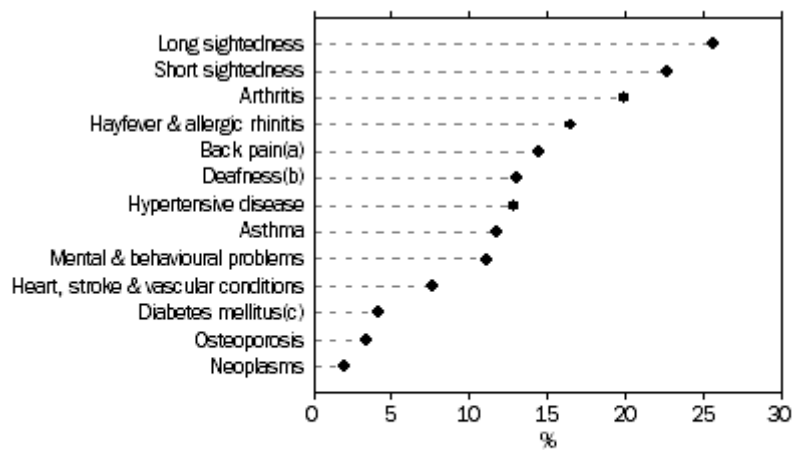
The 2007-08 NHS found that 11% of the Tasmanian population reported having a long term mental or behavioural problem that was identified by a medical professional. To complement this information, the NHS also collected information on mental health from adults using the Kessler 10 scale (K10), a 10 item scale of psychological distress. Over two-thirds (257,000 persons, or 70%) of Tasmanians experienced low levels of psychological distress, while 68,200 or 19% of the total of the Tasmanian population reported moderate levels of distress. About 11% (40,300 persons) reported high/very high levels of psychological distress, levels that possibly indicate a need for professional help. Of those reporting high/very high levels of distress, people aged 45-64 years accounted for 44%, followed by those aged 25-44 years (24%).

SELECTED LONG TERM CONDITIONS

In 2007-08, the most prevalent of the selected long term conditions suffered by Tasmanians were long sightedness (124,100), short sightedness (110,000), and arthritis (96,500).

Over half of Tasmanians aged 65 years and over suffered from long sightedness (54%) and arthritis (53%) while just under half of this age group reported suffering hypertensive disease (47%). In 2007-08 14% of all Tasmanians aged 65 years and over, reported suffering diabetes mellitus/high sugar levels in blood/urine.

SELECTED LONG TERM CONDITIONS, Tasmania, 2007-08



(a) Includes problems not elsewhere classified/disc disorders

(b) Complete and partial

(c) Includes high sugar levels in blood/urine

Source: National Health Survey: Summary of Results, State Tables (ABS cat. no. 4362.0)

DISABILITY STATUS

The 2007-08 NHS found that around 46% of Tasmanians aged 18 years and over reported some form of disability. A disability or restrictive long term health condition exists if a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder, has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and which restricts everyday activities. There was little difference in the percentage of males and females with a disability (around 47% and 45% respectively).

SELECTED PRESCRIBED MEDICATION

The rates of Tasmanians taking medications covered in the general schedule under the Prescribed Benefits Scheme (PBS) in 2008–09 were highest for cholesterol-lowering medications such as atorvastatin and simvastatin. The Tasmanian rate for taking atorvastatin (414 per 1,000 persons) was lower than the Australian rate (477 per 1,000 persons) while the Tasmanian rate for taking simvastatin (291 per 1,000 persons) was higher than the Australian rate (222 per 1,000 persons). Overall the rates of Tasmanians taking PBS medications in 2008-09 were higher than the rates of Australians taking those medications, reflecting Tasmania's older population.

IMMUNISATION

To be fully immunised means that children should have received the full schedule of vaccinations appropriate to their age, as determined by the National Immunisation Program. As at June 2009, data from the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register revealed that 90.3% of Tasmanian children aged 12 months to less than 15 months were fully vaccinated, compared with 91.3% for Australia. Rates for children aged 24 months to less than 27 months were higher (93.0% for Tasmania and 92.9% for Australia respectively), while rates for children aged 60 months to less than 63 months were lower (78.6% for Tasmania and 82.4% for Australia respectively).

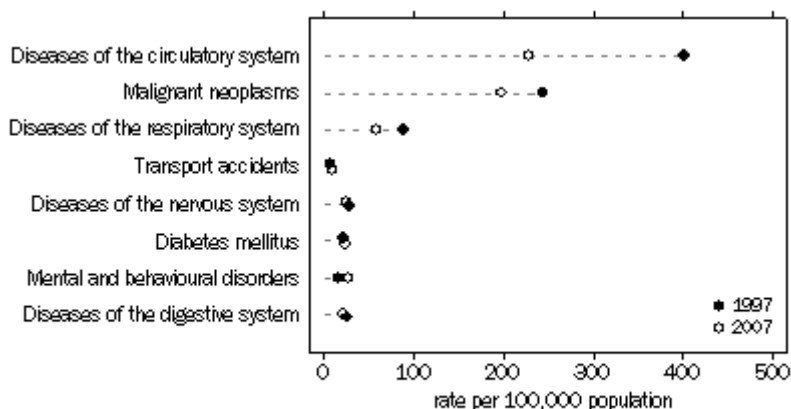
CAUSES OF DEATH

In 2007 the main causes of death in Tasmania included diseases of the circulatory system

(1,414 registered deaths), particularly ischaemic heart disease (679 deaths). The second main cause of death was malignant neoplasms (cancers), with 1,200 registered deaths. Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for over one third (34.2%) of all deaths in Tasmania in 2007, while malignant neoplasms accounted for a further 29.0%.

The standardised death rates for most causes of death have fallen between 1997 and 2007, with the largest decline for deaths caused by diseases of the circulatory system (down from 400.8 deaths per 100,000 to 228.9 deaths per 100,000). The standardised death rates for diabetes mellitus have increased over the same period (up from 22.7 deaths per 100,000 to 23.4 deaths per 100,000), as have deaths caused by mental and behavioural disorders (up from 15.9 deaths per 100,000 population to 27.5 deaths per 100,000).

UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH Selected causes, standardised death rates, Tasmania



Source: Causes of Death, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3303.0)

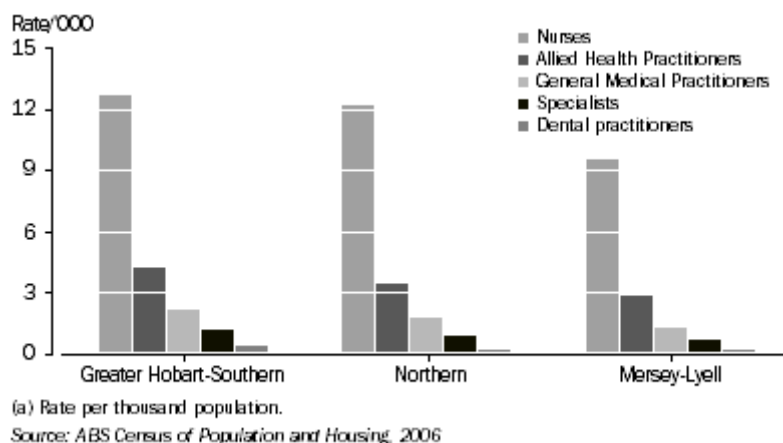
SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS

The 2006 Census of Population and Housing revealed that there were 5,628 nurses in Tasmania, with 90.1% of them being female. The Greater Hobart and Southern Statistical Divisions (SDs) had 53.0% of the state's nursing population, while Northern SD had 29.0%, and Mersey-Lyell SD had 18.0%. To relate this to the distribution of the State's population, there were 12.7 nurses per thousand people in the Greater Hobart and Southern SDs, 12.2 in the Northern SD and 9.5 in Mersey-Lyell SD.

There were 845 general medical practitioners (GPs) in Tasmania. Some 57.5% of GPs in the state were located in the Greater Hobart and Southern SDs, while a further 27.2% of GPs were located in Northern SD, and the other 15.3% of GPs were located in Mersey-Lyell SD. This equated to a rate of 2.1 GPs per thousand people in the Greater Hobart and Southern SDs, 1.7 in the Northern SD and 1.2 in Mersey-Lyell.

Dental practitioners totalled 134 in Tasmania, with 59.7% located in the Greater Hobart and Southern SDs, 23.9% located in Northern SD, and a further 16.4% located in Mersey-Lyell SD. The rate per thousand was 0.3 in Greater Hobart and Southern SDs, 0.2 in the Northern SD and 0.2 in Mersey-Lyell.

HEALTH OCCUPATIONS BY REGION(a), Tasmania, 2006



SOURCES

Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3101.0)

Causes of Death, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3303.0)

Census of Population and Housing, ABS, 2006. Data available on request.

Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6285.0)

Medicare Australia, *Australian Childhood Immunisation Register statistics, Pharmaceutical Benefits Schedule Item Reports* ([Copyright](#), Commonwealth of Australia, 2009)

National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2007-08 (ABS cat. no. 4364.0)

National Health Survey: Summary of Results; State Tables, 2007-08 (ABS cat. no. 4362.0)

Further information can also be found on the Health Statistics Theme Page and the Census Statistics Theme Page on the ABS website.

Environment



ENVIRONMENT

WATER CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRY

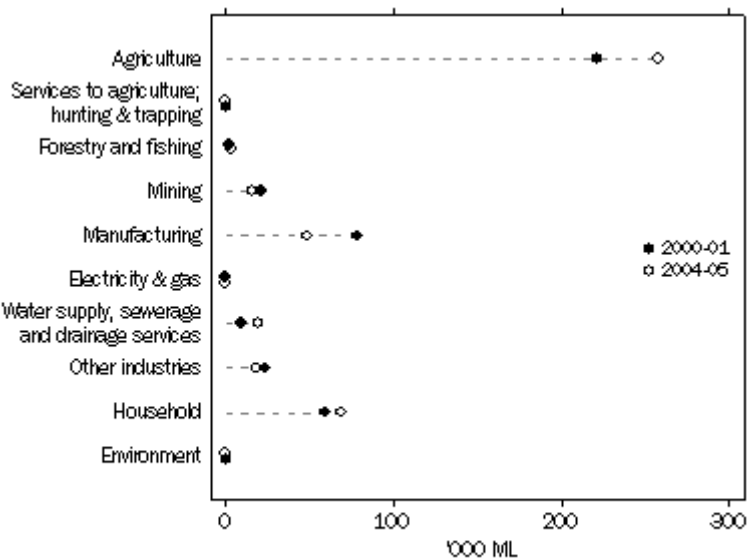
Calculating water use by industry is not straightforward. Water use can include self-extracted water, distributed water, or reuse water. Calculating water use estimates for an industry or business is made more complicated when water is also supplied to other users, or when water is used in-stream.

Water consumption is equal to the sum of distributed, self-extracted and reuse water use

less water supplied to other users, less in-stream use and less distributed water use by the environment.

Water consumption in Tasmania for 2004-05 was 434,300 megalitres (ML), an increase of 4% on the consumption of 417,200 ML in 2000-01. In 2004-05, the agricultural industry was the biggest water consumer of all industries, accounting for 59% of total water consumption, followed by households with 16%, and manufacturing with 11%.

WATER CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRY, Tasmania



Source: Water Account, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4610.0)

IRRIGATION ACTIVITY

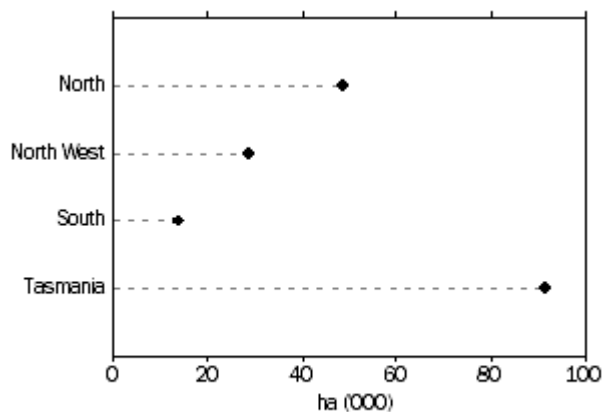
In 2007-08, from a total of 4,200 agricultural businesses in Tasmania, 2,200 or 52% reported they irrigated their land. The North region reported the highest number of agricultural businesses irrigating (55%) followed by the North West (51%) and the South (49%).

In 2007-08, 91,500 hectares (6%) of all Tasmanian agricultural land were irrigated. The North West region reported the highest proportion (10%) land irrigated, followed by the North(7%) and the South (2%).

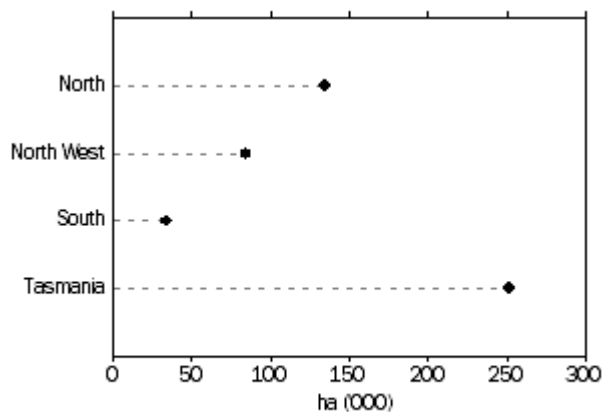
Agricultural businesses in Tasmania in 2007-08 used a total of 252,100 ML or 2.8 ML per hectare to irrigate their land. The North region was the biggest user of water for irrigation. Its agricultural businesses used 53.3% of the total state water used for irrigation, using 2.8 ML per hectare. The North West region used 33% of the total state water for irrigation with an application rate of 2.9 ML per hectare followed by the South region with 13% of the total water used and application rate of 2.4 ML per hectare.

**AREA IRRIGATED, 2007-08
(agricultural land)**

**WATER USED 2007-08
(agricultural land)**



Source: Water Use on Australian Farms (ABS cat. no. 4618.0)



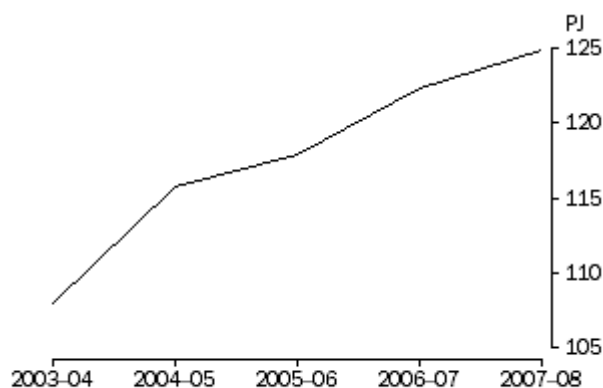
Source: Water Use on Australian Farms (ABS cat. no. 4618.0)

ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRY

In 2007-08, Tasmanian industries consumed 124.9 petajoules (PJ) of energy, an increase of 2.0% on 2006-07 energy consumption, and 15.6% on 2003-04.

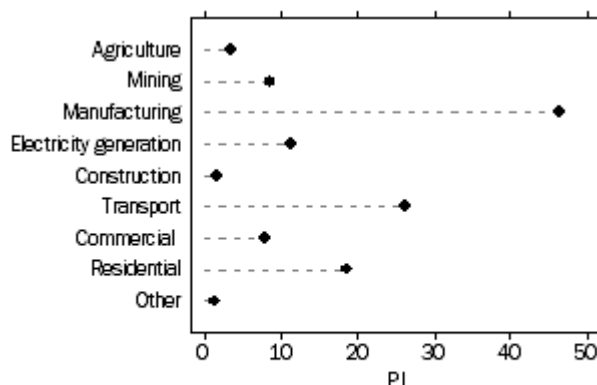
Manufacturing industry in 2007-08 was the biggest Tasmanian energy consumer. It accounted for 37.1% of total energy consumption, followed by the transport industry with 20.9% and the residential sector with 14.9%.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION, Tasmania



Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resources Economics (ABARE)

ENERGY CONSUMPTION, by industry, Tasmania, 2007-08



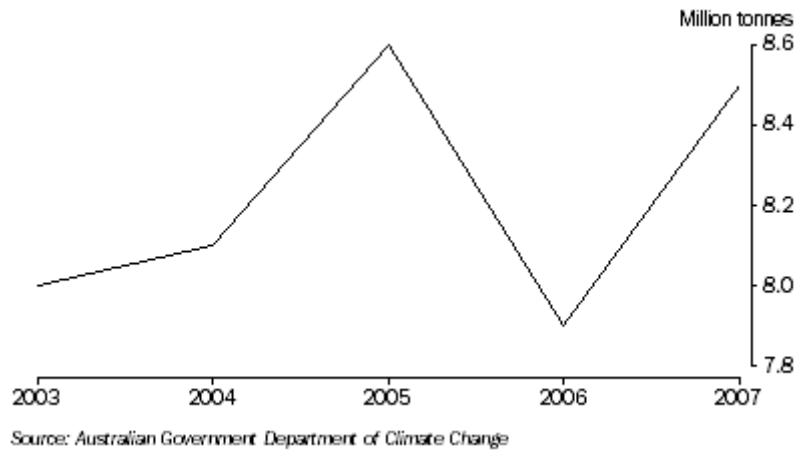
Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resources Economics (ABARE)

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Tasmanian greenhouse gas emissions including Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF), on a Kyoto accounting basis during the year ended 30 June 2007 were 8.5 megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂-e) an increase of 7.6% on 2006 emissions of 7.9% Mt CO₂-e.

At the same time, Australian greenhouse gas emissions were 597.2 Mt CO₂-e, a 0.2% increase on 2006 emissions of 596.1 Mt CO₂-e.

CO₂ EQUIVALENT EMISSIONS, Tasmania



SOURCES

- Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE)
- Australian Government Department of Climate Change
- Farm Management and Climate (ABS cat. no. 4625.0)
- Natural Resource Management on Australian Farms (ABS cat. no. 4620.0)
- Water Account Australia (ABS cat. no. 4610.0)
- Water Use on Australian Farms (ABS cat. no. 4618.0)

Index of Feature Articles



INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES

- 29/01/10** Population Health Progress Measures: Body Mass: An article examining population health indicators from National Health Surveys and the use of these indicators as Tasmania *Together* progress measures. In particular the article focuses on the trends in estimates of the body mass of adult Tasmanian populations and the use of both self-reported and measured heights and weights in determining body mass indexes.
- 30/04/09** | What is statistical literacy and why is it important to be statistically literate? A discussion of the key aspects of statistical literacy and why it is so important in a modern society. Includes examples of what to look out for when interpreting statistical information, and lists some of the more common pitfalls and how to avoid them.
- 30/01/09** | Tasmania's unemployment rate at record low: A discussion of recent trends in Tasmanian labour force statistics, which also explains some of the more common labour force concepts and definitions in understandable language. Uses data from the ABS monthly and quarterly Labour Force surveys.
- 31/10/08** | People with a Need for Assistance in Tasmania, 2006: Using data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, this article looks at the Tasmanian population needing assistance with daily core activities, and analyses their age and geographic distribution, living arrangements, home ownership levels, labour force status and occupation types.
- 31/07/08** | Adult Literacy in Tasmania, 2006: Examines the Tasmanian results from the 2006 Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey, which collected and assessed information on the literacy skills of Australians across a range of literacy domains: prose literacy; document literacy; numeracy; and problem solving.

30/04/08 | Ageing in Tasmania, 2006: Australia has an ageing population, with Tasmania the oldest and fastest ageing of the States and Territories. This article explores what we know about Tasmania's ageing population through analysing a selected range of indicators from the 2006 Population Census.

31/01/08 | Tasmanian Housing Indicators: This article presents a range of housing indicators for Tasmania, drawn from a variety of ABS sources. It aims to illustrate the wider economic influences behind recent movements in the supply, demand and price of housing in Tasmania.

About this Release

A compendium of summary statistical information about Tasmania. Information is presented by topic, with more detailed data in Excel spreadsheets. Contains summary commentary, tables, maps and graphs. Some non-ABS and regional data is also included. Topics covered include labour force, wages and prices, tourism, finance, state accounts, population, household and family characteristics, education, health and environment.

Population Health Progress Measures: Body Mass (Feature Article)

Population Health Progress Measures: Body Mass

Introduction

Body mass

Use of self-reported BMI estimates for progress measurement

Assessment of Progress

Sources

INTRODUCTION

Tasmania *Together* is a long term social, environmental and economic plan for Tasmania's development for a period of 20 years and an overarching framework for planning, budgeting and policy priorities for the government and non-government sectors. The plan involves twelve goals and it utilises statistical information from a wide variety of sources to monitor progress in achieving the goals. Estimates from the triennial National Health Survey (NHS) are used to monitor progress with the Tasmania *Together* goal of having 'active, healthy Tasmanians with access to quality and affordable health care services'.

Various NHS topics are used in monitoring progress with this goal, including:

- general population health;
- exercise behaviour;
- dietary behaviours;
- smoking behaviour;
- psychological distress; and
- body mass.

This article focuses on NHS indicators of the the body mass of Tasmanian adults.

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BODY MASS

Whether a person is overweight or obese is determined in the NHS by their score on the Body Mass Index (BMI). BMI scores are calculated for individuals by dividing their weight in kilograms by the square of their height in metres. Thus an 83 kilogram person of 1.8 metres would have a BMI score of 25.6, i.e. $83/(1.8 \times 1.8)$. Persons whose BMI score falls within a particular range are categorised as either underweight, normal range, overweight or obese as follows:

BMI Score	Category
less than 18.5	Underweight
18.5 to less than 25.0	Normal range
25.0 to less than 30.0	Overweight
30.0 or more	Obese

Two baseline BMI progress measures from the NHS were adopted by Tasmania *Together* . These are the proportion of the adult population who were overweight and the proportion who were obese at the time of the 2001 NHS. That survey found that an estimated 34.2% of adult Tasmanians who had reported their height and weight, were in the overweight BMI range while 16.4% were in the obese BMI range.

Since these are survey estimates they contain sampling error. The size of the standard errors (the measure of sample error) for these estimates were 5.2% of the estimate of overweight Tasmanians and 8.5% of the estimate of obese Tasmanians. These standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals for the progress measures. The 95% confidence interval for the estimate of overweight Tasmanians is between 30.6% and 37.8%. Likewise, the 95% confidence interval for the estimate of obese Tasmanians is between 13.6% and 19.2%.

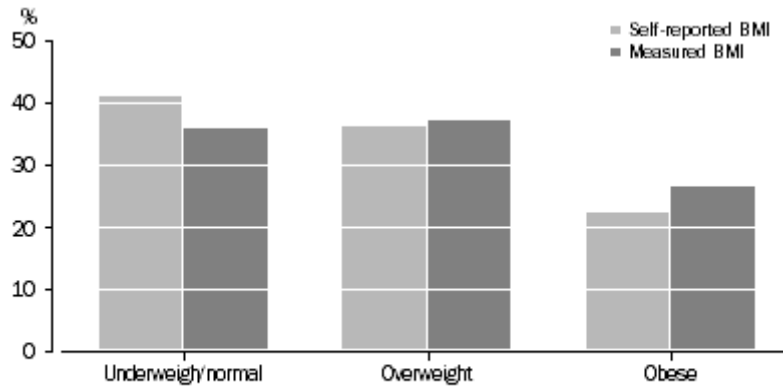
In the 2007-08 NHS, 13% of the adult population (10% male and 16% female) did not provide their height or weight and this group was predominately populated by young women (18-34 years) and women over 55 years. Although no data is available for these persons' height and weight, users should take into consideration the age and sex profile of the 'not stated' group and the possibility of biasing the results for respondents in these demographics when interpreting the BMI data.

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USE OF SELF-REPORTED BMI ESTIMATES FOR PROGRESS MEASUREMENT

In calculating BMI, the National Health Surveys generally rely on survey respondents providing information about their height and weight. It has long been recognised that people tend to underestimate their weight and overestimate their height. So as well as the sample error involved with survey estimates, there is also a problem of incorrect reporting leading to non-sample error in the estimates. An idea of the size of this type of error is available from the 2007-08 NHS survey. For the 2007-08 survey, as well as the reporting of height and weight by respondents, height and weight measurements were taken and recorded. Based on heights and weights reported by respondents, the estimate of the proportion of adult Tasmanians who were in the the underweight or normal range was 41.1%, with 36.4% in the overweight range and 22.5% in the obese range. Based on measured height and weight data the estimate of the proportion of adult Tasmanians who were in the underweight or normal range was 36.0%, with 37.3% in the overweight range and 26.7% in the obese range. Confirmation of this tendency is clear in the following graph.

BODY MASS INDEX, 2007-08, Tasmanians aged 18 years and over



Source: National Health Survey: Summary of Results; State Tables, 2007- 08
(ABS cat. no. 4362.0)

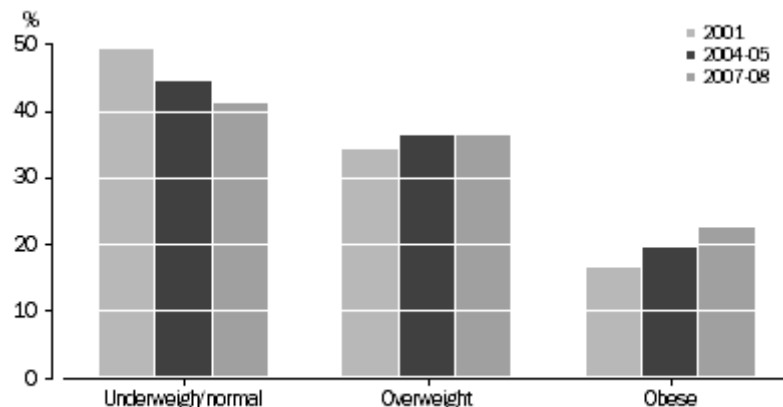
Although there are known limitations to the efficacy of BMI scores calculated from self-reported height and weight, measured height and weight data are not collected regularly. Assuming that the level of reporting error remains consistent from survey to survey, then the self-reported BMI measure remains the most reliable available indicator for progress measurement. As mentioned above, the baseline measurements for the Tasmania *Together* BMI progress measures were sourced from the 2001 NHS self-reported data and they are subject to sample error.

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ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS

Since the 2001 NHS, two further measurements - from the 2004-05 and 2007-08 NHS - have been produced and used to monitor progress. These progress measurements have been added to the Tasmania *Together* on-line reports and a progress assessment published. These Tasmania *Together* measures are represented in the overweight and obese estimates columns in the following graph.

SELF-REPORTED BODY MASS INDEX, Tasmanians aged 18 years and over



Source: National Health Survey: Summary of Results; State Tables (ABS cat. no. 4362.0)

These columns show an increase in both measures (a negative outcome), with the proportion of Tasmanians in the overweight BMI range rising from 34.2% in 2001 to 36.4% in 2007-08, and the proportion that are obese rising from 16.4% to 22.5%. These results are in line with other states and territory. Obesity rates have risen in all states and territories, while overweight rates have stayed the same in Queensland and dropped marginally in the Australian Capital Territory.

The Tasmania *Together* plan set targets of 30% (overweight Tasmanians) and 14.5% (obese Tasmanians) for the year 2010. The next triennial NHS is planned for a reference year 2010-11 and a final assessment of targets achievement for 2010 will be undertaken when estimates from that survey are released. However, it seems clear that on current trend it is unlikely that the targets will be achieved since the 2007-08 NHS estimates are 36.4% (overweight Tasmanians) and 22.5% (obese Tasmanians). The following table summarises the estimates and their relation to the targets.

	Estimate		95% confidence interval		2010 target
	2001 NHS	2007-08 NHS	2001 NHS	2007-08 NHS	
	%		%		%
Overweight	34.2	36.4	30.6 - 37.8	33.7 - 39.1	30.0
Obese	16.4	22.5	13.6 - 19.2	19.6 - 25.4	14.5

For the 2007-08 NHS the 95% confidence interval for the estimate of overweight Tasmanians is between 33.7% and 39.1%. Since this range does not include the 30% target, if the estimate for 2010-11 does not come down then the target will not be achieved. For the 2007-08 NHS the 95% confidence interval for the estimate of obese Tasmanians is between 19.6% and 25.4%. Since this range does not include the 14.5% target, if the estimate for 2010-11 does not come down then the target will not be achieved. These assessments correspond with the assessments in the Tasmania Together Progress Board's reporting system that on both measures progress is not being made to target.

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SOURCES

National Health Survey: Summary of Results (ABS cat. no. 4364.0)
 National Health Survey: Summary of Results; State Tables (ABS cat. no. 4362.0)
 Tasmania Together 2020

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Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

QUALITY DECLARATION - SUMMARY

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (TSRI) is produced by the Tasmanian office of the

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The staff producing the publication have experience in the compilation of compendium publications (using both ABS and non-ABS data).

The development of TSRI was informed by consultations with users of both ABS and non-ABS statistics. Through this consultation, government agencies, academic researchers, businesses, community organisations and individual Australians have told the ABS what state and regional level data they would like compiled and how they would like it presented. The aim of this product is to provide a reference for discussion and decision-making by the government and the general community.

For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please follow the link to read about the ABS Institutional Environment.

RELEVANCE

Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (TSRI) considers some of the key aspects and areas of interest to people in Tasmania and provides indicators and a brief summary of these. Indicators and commentary are presented in the following areas: labour, economic activity, industry, population, family and community, household economic resources, education, housing and construction, transport, crime and justice, health, and the environment.

TIMELINESS

The Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (TSRI) is released quarterly with three chapters being updated each quarter. Chapters are updated with the most recently released data available and where possible and appropriate, presented as a time series. For those chapters not being updated in the most recent release, the ABS website and the websites of other organisations may provide more recent and/ or detailed statistics.

ACCURACY

The quality of data presented in Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (TSRI) will vary based on the source of information. For example, Census and administrative data will be more reliable than survey estimates, and state level data more reliable than regional or smaller area data. All data included in this publication has been assessed to ensure it was fit and appropriate for publication and analysis.

ABS survey data is, when applicable, accompanied by annotations indicating the relative accuracy of the statistics. Other information relating to the accuracy or fitness for purpose of data (for both ABS and non-ABS data) can be found in the table footnotes/cell annotations. More detailed information on each collection or source can be found on the agency website or within the original publication, which are, where possible, linked in the datacubes.

COHERENCE

The selected content of Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (TSRI) is reviewed each issue to ensure data is relevant and up to date. TSRI brings together Tasmanian state level and regional level data, along with occasional feature articles. Each chapter includes

commentary along with analysis and graphs for selected indicators.

Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (TSRI) presents data on issues of importance to Tasmania and no systematic or comprehensive attempt has been made to compare Tasmania with other states. Administrative data presented in TSRI are sourced, in the main, from Tasmanian state government agencies and, in these cases, are only available for Tasmania. However, all ABS data presented are available for other states and territories on request or in many cases, via published sources. Selected key publications related to TSRI are accessible through the Related Information tab.

INTERPRETABILITY

Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (TSRI) contains a wide range of information on numerous topics. The information is sourced from multiple ABS collections as well as surveys and administrative datasets collected by non-ABS agencies. To help you understand and interpret these statistics the product contains:

- analysis on selected core data tables; and
- sources for each individual table and graph.

For more detailed explanatory information regarding any of the statistics in this publication, users should consult the referenced publication, legislation or agency.

ACCESSIBILITY

Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (TSRI) analysis and datacubes are accessible through the ABS website. General inquiries about the content and interpretation of the statistics in this publication should be addressed to David O'Brien on (03) 6222 5783. For all other inquiries please contact the National Information Referral Service on 1300 375 070.

Links (or references) to source publications can be located within the datacubes. Links to related publications can be located within the Related Information tab.